THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 103. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE MEXICAN MATTER.

Colonel Campbell Sent as Minister to the Juarez Government—His Official Instructions—Napoleon Will Withdraw His Troops This Winter—The United States Will Support a Mexican Republic—They Will Furnish a Force if it be Necessary—A Leading Army Officer to Accompany Minister Campbell—Large Territory Ceded to the United States by Mexico, Etc. Etc.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—Colonel Lewis D. Campbell, the United States Minister to Mexico, left this city last evening, with credentials addressed to the Juarez Government, and with full instructions, conforming in every respect with the tripartite arrangement, previously communicated to you, between the United States France, and the republic of Mexico.

Mr. Campbell will probably visit his home in Ohio, *en route* for Mexico.

Under the arrangement now perfected, Napolean is to commence the withdrawal of the French army from Mexico next month, and although he has a year from that time to complete the evacuation of Mexico, it is more than probable that the whole army will be withdrawn by or before the first of January next.

Of course, with the withdrawal of the French army, Maximilian takes his departure, and the farce of an empire on the North American continent is ended.

It is proper to state that this determination of the political Government of Mexico has been attained through amicable negotiations with all parties interested.

In view of the great political changes anticipated in Mexico under the adjustment of her governmental affairs brought about under this management, and the weakness of the Juarez Government, after the protracted wars that have been forced upon it, to maintain its existence it has become imperative—in the interests of all nations concerned—that a stable Government should be guaranteed to her by some responsible power.

It is possible that the term "guaranteed" is rather strong to express the relations assumed towards the Republic by the Government of the United States; but the administration undertakes to extend to the Juarez Government in Mexico a protectorate, which is to be operative, however, only in case of an emergency. In plainer terms, our army on the Rio Grande and our fleet in the Gulf are to be held in readiness to assist Juarez, should such assistance become necessary to him in establishing his authority as President of the Republic, and in bringing to work in full vigor the machinery of a republican Government.

In order to an intelligent exercise of this possible armed intervention, the Administration has determined to send with Minister Campbell a military officer of high rank, eminent abilities, and sound judgment, clothed with power to act in the emergency referred to. Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman is now spoken of in this connection, and also Major-General W. S. Hancock. The responsible mission, it is strongly indicated, has been tendered to General Sherman, and there is reason to believe that he will accept it; but should he decline, General Hancock will undoubtedly be sent.

It is no part of the plan to move any United States force into Mexico, until an occasion shall arise to render such a resort necessary. But it is hoped that the attitude assumed by the United States thus publicly, in sending an officer to Mexico clothed with this power, will be sufficient to overawe the various political leaders of that country, and the numerous rival factions that beset the land, and lead to a unanimous submission to and support of the only Government that has any pretensions to regularity and constitutionality, or any ability to establish and maintain itself.

In consideration of the friendly offices thus assumed by the Government of this country towards Mexico, the Government of that country, which is thus recognized and established, agree to cede to the United States the territory as heretofore communicated to you. The precise boundary of the territory thus to be ceded, is not possible at this time to give. But the future southwestern boundary line of the United States will probably leave the Rio Grande at or near the point where it now does; but taking a more southerly course, will run in a straight line to the Gulf of California, striking that Gulf at a point south of Guaymas, so as to include that important seaport within the limits of the United States. We thus gain the whole of the peninsula of Lower California, with the more valuable portions of the States of Sonora and Chihuahua, with all their immensely rich deposits of precious metals, the undisturbed navigation of the Gulf of California, and a much shorter and more practicable route to the Pacific coast.

A Communication from General Ortega to General Sheridan.

NEW ORLEANS, October 29.—General:—On my arrival in this city I read in the newspapers an official communication, signed by you, and addressed to the commander of the sub-district of the Rio Grande, Brownsville, Texas. Said communication touches and decides, in a military manner, international questions of a grave import concerning the neutrality laws, which are violated the moment you promise the heartiest support to the adherents of Senor Juarez, and denominate a faction the upholders of the legitimate Government of Mexico.

This, sir, although indirectly, is an attempt to impose on that nation a government against its will and against its constitutional laws. It is also an attempt to interfere in the internal questions of the Republic of Mexico, which she alone has the right to decide. The Government of the United States has not heretofore taken any part in them. I at first could not understand your communication; but mature reflection convinced me at last that it did not concern me.

Such was my impression; and the day before yesterday I called at your residence to have the honor of paying you my respects, in testimony of the good relations existing between the United States and the Mexican Republic, which I heartily desire to preserve.

Yesterday, however, two officials of your staff handed me a copy of the above-mentioned document, without ante-communication, for me, and only with my name written on the envelope, as a sign that it was addressed to me. I once more read its contents, and could not be persuaded that it concerned me at all, or what you meant by transmitting it to me in such a manner, for reasons to which it is at present not necessary to refer, but which are well known to your Government and to a great portion of the inhabitants of the United States.

I have been residing in New York, and left that city on the 25th inst. on the way to my native country, traversing the territory of this illustrious nation, under the safeguard and protection of its laws. It is not ignored in the United States that I am the Constitutional President of the Mexican Republic; that such position requires of me the performance of great and painful duties, from which no one, unless violating the laws, can divert me but the same supreme national will that granted me their votes.

That it is not the *de facto* Government of Juarez, the only one friendly to the United States, but that the great Liberal party of my country is also friendly, and Juarez ceased to represent it from the day he violated the Constitution of the republic. For the above reasons I deny that I have created or represented a faction. I am the true and only representative of the constitutional law of Mexico, to which nation, I repeat, belongs the right to decide its internal questions. For the same reason that I represent the constitutional principles of Mexico, I have acted, during my residence in the United States, with the propriety and discretion which my mission demands.

The superior authorities of the United States have more than one proof of the truth of my assertion. I am determined to act always with the same propriety and discretion, and you may rest assured that I will not violate the neutrality spoken of in your communication. Those who support my claims have not even taken part in the conspiracies which have been formed on the Rio Grande to subvert the present order of things on the Mexican side. In conclusion, I must state that the reason that Juarez has heretofore been considered as the head of the Liberal Government of Mexico, is owing to the fact of my necessary absence from that country, the evidence of which can be established by official documents that I have already published. I do not admit that your communication applies to me. Reasons of public policy, which I do not desire to mention, and are readily understood, affirm me in this belief; otherwise I would be more explicit, and protest against such communication in the name of the Mexican Republic, and of the laws of nations, appealing for justice, if necessary, to the wise and liberal laws of the United States.

I have the honor to be your humble servant,

(Signed) J. G. ORTEGA.

Ortega, "the Buccaneer," Anxious to know More About General Sheridan's Order—The Imperial Buccaneer Ready to Leave Vera Cruz—The Rio Grande "Buccaneers" Still Quarrelling Among Themselves—General Sheridan Said to Have Been Ordered to Washington, Etc. Etc.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—A plan has been considered between parties competent to act, by which the United States will reap from Mexico all the benefits of annexation without any of its annoyances and inconveniences. The commercial people of this country will be afforded peculiar privileges by the Liberal Government of Mexico, and such privileges as will put it beyond the power of persons in the same line of business in Europe to compete with them.

THE VESSEL TO CARRY MAXIMILIAN HOME ALREADY AT VERA CRUZ.

There appears to be some mistake in the despatch dated Paris, October 26, referring to an Austrian frigate having been sent from Trieste by the Emperor Francis Joseph to take Maximilian away from Mexico, as the Austrian corvette *Dandalo* has been for two months past lying off Vera Cruz, fitted up to receive the pseudo Emperor, and to sail at a moment's warning. If a vessel has been sent from Trieste to take Maximilian away, it can only be accounted for on the ground that the *Dandalo* was not considered large enough to hold the whole imperial establishment, or, in other words, the grand body of Imperialists who will have to take the back track with "His Majesty."

MAXIMILIAN'S CROWN JEWELS ALREADY IN EUROPE.

The Vera Cruz *Oriterio* states that Maximilian was to go to Vera Cruz to meet the Empress on her return about the end of the month. But the latter report is ridiculed by the majority of the Mexican press, as it is well known that all the imperial valuables and jewels were taken to Europe by Carlotta.

General Sheridan Said to Have Been Ordered to Washington.

NEW ORLEANS, October 29.—It is reliably stated that General Sheridan has been ordered to report to Washington. It is understood that the order originates from the present condition of our Mexican relations.

Ortega is still here. Yesterday the department commander enclosed the official copy of his instructions to General Sedgwick for the information of Ortega, without any letter of explanation. It is understood that the department commander claims that his order will be approved at Washington; that the order was authorized by the Government.

Ortega to-day sent an official letter to the commander in answer to his order.

I am semi-officially informed that Ortega can proceed as far as Brownsville, but if he attempts to cross he will be arrested.

Troops are being concentrated on the Texas frontier, not on account of Mexican complications, but in expectation of an Indian attack.

NEWS FROM THE FAR WEST.

Surrender of a Band of Utah Indians in Colorado—The Body of Lieutenant Rhodes Recovered—Arrival of Governor Green Clay Smith at Virginia City, M. T.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, October 29.—The Denver *News* of the 20th instant publishes the following:—

FORT GARLAND, Col., October 11.—The Mohuach band of Utahs have all come in and surrendered to General Carson. The *News* thinks that the Indians will keep quiet until their presents are used up, when they will resume hostilities.

The Sante Fe *Mexican*, of the 13th inst., states that the body of Lieutenant Rhodes, who mysteriously disappeared several weeks ago, was found recently six miles from town, and was brought in by the Sheriff. It is said that he was shot in the stomach. There is no clue to the murderer. After being shot his body had apparently been carried to where it was found and thrown into cedar brush, whence it was dragged by wolves, who partially devoured one arm.

The Montana *Post* of the 6th inst. says that Governor Green Clay Smith arrived at Virginia City on the 4th, and met with an enthusiastic reception, all parties uniting in his welcome.

Atrocities in Colorado and New Mexico.

LEAVENWORTH, October 29.—The Denver papers publish atrocities committed by the Utes, among them a Mr. Cotts whom they killed, severing his head from his body, and carrying it with them tied to a saddle. No estimate is yet made of the number of head of cattle, horses, and mules shot down and drove off not yet recovered, but the number is very great.

From New Mexico we learn that the Indians are carrying on with a high hand. They attacked the herd at Fort McRae, and ran off after killing two of the guards. A party of negro troops sent in pursuit did not succeed in recapturing the stock. These Indians have drove off herds from Camp Membres and Fort Cummings, and complete their work by doing the same at Fort McRae. At the Membres and Fort Cummings they not only ran off the sheep and beef herds, but also the horses of the cavalry companies stationed there. In not one single instance were they overtaken, although pursuit was invariable, at Fort McRae as well as at other places. The herd was stolen from within sight of the post.

—The Chicago *Times* gives the following table of taxation of Chicago city property:—

Division.	Real.	Personal.	Total.
South	$749,396 54	$299,824 58	$1,049,024 72
West	172,576 00	33,875 30	2 6,451 30
North	488,134 82	55,442 60	453,367 42
Total	$1,329,901 32	$389,142 48	$1,719,044 60

There is about $8·57¾ for every man, woman, and child in the city, the population being 200,419.

—A hopeful young lawyer says that any young lady who possesses one thousand acres of land presents sufficient grounds for attachment.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Stanton's Successor—General Grant Desires the Appointment of General Sherman—The Nomination of General Steedman Not Improbable.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—The impression that General Grant objects to the appointment of General Sherman as Acting Secretary of War is entirely erroneous. On the contrary, when the retirement of Mr. Stanton was determined upon, the President, anxious to have harmony between the Commander-in-Chief and the War Department, consulted with General Grant as to whom he should appoint.

General Grant has had reason to regret a want of harmony between himself and Secretary Stanton, and was anxious to remedy the evil, and avoid the difficulties resulting therefrom. He desired the appointment of General Sherman to the position, because satisfied of his hearty co-operation in the important work of reorganizing the army. At his request General Sherman was sent for. There is also no question of rank in the matter. General Sherman can only be Acting Secretary of War unless he resigns his Lieutenant-Generalcy, which he has not the remotest idea of doing. Indeed, it is said that he will not accept the post *ad interim*, but is to return immediately to the West.

In case of Sherman's declination, General Grant will, it is believed, ask for the appointment of General James B. Steedman. General Grant and the latter have compared notes on the subject of the respective duties of the Secretary of War and Commander-in-Chief, and the former is satisfied that he would have the co-operation of General Steedmen if appointed Secretary of War. The latter has been for some time past strongly urged upon Mr. Johnson. He is a positive man, of fine administrative abilities, and would be an excellent successor to the present Secretary.

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE TREASURY.

The following are the disbursements of the Treasury Department, for the week ending Saturday, October 27:—

On Account of the War Department	$2,298,180
On Account of the Navy Department	607,279
On Account of the Interior Department	290,429
Total	$3,190,888

THE PRESIDENT OPPOSED TO THE REDUCTION OF PAY IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

A committee consisting of the employes in the Quartermaster's Department waited upon the President this morning, for the purpose of obtaining from him a reply to their petition relative to the reduction of their pay. The President dissents from the reasons of the Quartermaster-General for the reduction, and in a communication to the Secretary of War, requests him at once to designate competent officers as a board to make inquiries, and report to the War Department the rates which should be allowed. This order, he adds, will apply to the two petitions accompanying the application to which these instructions refer, and will for the present operate against any reduction of the wages of the employes in whose interest they have been presented.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE RECENT GALE ON THE LAKES.

The Storm on Lake Huron—Disasters—Probable Loss of a Tug with all on Board.

The Detroit *Advertiser* of Friday says:—"By the arrival of vessels from Lakes Huron, Superior, and Michigan, we have been enabled to obtain some information concerning the gale of Sunday last, which was undoubtedly the severest that has occurred on the lakes for years. Captains who have sailed almost from their boyhood agree in stating that the storm was fearful, and they are of the opinion that the losses have been very heavy.

"The schooner *Piover*, of Cleveland, with a cargo of iron ore from Escanaba, bound for Erie, Pa., arrived this morning about 2 o'clock, and now lays at the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway dock, with marked evidences of the storm.

"The schooner *Milan* also encountered the gale near the head of Lake Huron, and went ashore, sustaining some slight losses. Several thousand bushels of grain were thrown overboard, and she was got off. She arrived down during the night.

"The bark *P. S. Sherman* is ashore on the head of Bois Blanc Island, near Mackinaw, but it is believed will be got off without serious damage. A tug, with the necessary apparatus, has been sent to her relief from this city.

"Several vessels arrived during the night, having met with some slight losses. The schooner *Summit* lost her foresail, staysail, and the *Monteagle* is minus her mainsail. The barque *H. C. Winslow* lost her foresail, mainsail, and topsail; her rigging is badly torn.

"The steamer *Clara* this morning started to the relief of the barque *Sam Ward*, which craft is ashore at the Claybanks, near the mouth of the Detriot river. She took down a steam-pump.

"The propeller *Fountain City* arrived here this morning, and reports that, between Northport and Mackinaw, on Wednesday, she passed a large quantity of flour floating in the lake, supposed to have been thrown overboard during the gale.

"It is currently reported that the propeller-tug *A. J. Norway*, of Milan, Ohio, is lost, and it is feared that she has gone down with all on board. She had three lumber barges in tow, and was on Lake Huron during the gale. We are informed that several barges have drifted on the Canada shore, and it may be that they were those that were being towed by the *Norway*. So far as the loss of the propeller is concerned it is merely a rumor, but as nothing has been heard from her, since the storm, fears are entertained for her safety.

"The barque *Bridgewater* was dismasted on Lake Erie, near Buffalo, and subsequently towed into that port. She also lost both anchors and a portion of her chains.

"The Port Huron *Commercial* says that it is understood a large number of vessels were driven on the Canada shore.

"The propeller *Norman*, of the Chicago and Lake Erie line, which recently went ashore in Lake Michigan, has been got off and is now in dry dock at Chicago. Her injuries are trifling.

"The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says it is reported that the revenue cutter *John A. Dix* is ashore off Grand Island, Lake Superior."

AN OCEAN YACHT RACE.

The Greatest Match Ever Made—A Race from New York to Cowes.

Americans are ever in the van in projecting startling enterprises; but we doubt if any event in the sporting world has created more of a sensation than will the announcement of the match which has just been made up between the owners of three rival yachts of the New York squadron. This match is to be an ocean race, between New York and Cowes, Isle of Wight, England, for a purse of $90,000, the start to be made during the second week of December. The following yachts are now entered for this great race:—Mr. Osgood's *Fleetwing*, Mr. Bennett's *Henrietta*, and Mr. Lorillard's *Vesta*. All of these vessels have tested their qualities, as our columns have testified. The *Henrietta* and *Vesta* recently ran an ocean race of 200 miles through a gale which compelled steamers and merchantmen to put into port for shelter, and proved their staunchness by that best of all tests. Further particulars in regard to this great match will be made known in due time.—*N. Y. Tribune*

No Hanging.—In the duchy of Nassau no case of capital punishment has occurred since 1849.

—*L'Africaine* has been produced in Melbourne.

—Madame George Sand has published a new comedy entitled *Le Lis du Japon.*

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Pennsylvania.

The whole vote cast in 1864 was: for Curtin, 269,496; for Woodward, 254,171; total, 529,667; majority for Curtin, 15,325. The vote this year is as follows:—For Geary, 308,250; for Clymer, 290,054; total, 598,284; Geary's majority, 18,216.

Full Assembly returns from the Lycoming Union, and Snyder Assembly Districts, show that on account of a local feud, C. D. Foust, Democrat, is elected by two majority over James Marshall, Union. The two other Union members of the District are elected. This change makes the House stand 62 Union to 38 Democrats; the Senate stands 24 Union and 12 Democrat—making 36 Union majority on joint ballot.

Indiana.

The official vote cast in 1864 and 1866 is stated as follows:—

1864—For Morton (Rep.) Governor	153,084
For McDonald (Dem.) "	131,201
Morton's majority	20,883
1866—Trusler (Rep.) Secretary of State	169,618
General Manson (Dem.) "	155,102
Trusler's majority	14,516

West Virginia.

The following are additional county majorities:—

	Un.	Dem.		Un.	Dem.
Wood	530	....	Ohio	....	150
Newark	100	....	Baker	550	....
Brooke	50	....	Morgan	250	....

North Carolina.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties.	Worth	Dockery	Counties	Worth.	Dockery
Rowan	592	2	Mecklenb'g	334	10
Lincoln	208	2	Guilford	882	488
Iredell	570	109	Orange	916	37
Cumberland	590	17	Davie	476	59
Davidson	735	598	Franklin	390	3
Cabarrus	349	25	Northamp'n	453	..
Surry	474	153	Chowan	124	60
Alamance	563	120	Washington	293	175
Warren	383	7	Nash	880	10
Wayne	792	59	Pitt	297	41
Columbus	279	9	Hertford	126	2
Johnston	189	280	Union	432	51
Yadkin	486	459	Burke	527	56
Richmond	250	113	Buncombe	582	334
Person	479	3	Stanly	407	130
Caswell	342	30	Sampson	465	38
Anson	513	9	Rutherford	332	648
Chatham	804	213	Bladen	427	..
N. Hanover	498	2	Brunswick	335	..
Rockingham	616	4	Barnett	300	..
Gaston	252	258	Carteret	325	79
Catawba	449	178	Beaufort	413	178
Alexander	393	31	Greene	179	122
Cleveland	618	88	Haywood	512	199
Robeson	309	69	McDowell	449	108
Stokes	500	216	Wilkes	378	207
Martin	130	2	Onslow	190	5
Edgecombe	340	17	Ashe	530	432
Jones	166	5			

The Raleigh *Sentinel* has returns from 51 counties, in which the vote for Governor Worth amounts to 22,336; for Dockery, 5718. The latter carries only two counties as far as heard from, viz., Randolph and Johnston. The vote of Randolph being 564 for Worth, and 773 for Dockery; of Johnston, 189 for Worth, and 280 Dockery. The *Sentinel* thinks that there will not be over 20 Radicals in the next General Assembly.

Explanation of the small vote for Dockery is given by a correspondent of the Raleigh *Standard*, in regard to the election in Beaufort county. We quote—"The candidates for the Senate drew the lines distinctly as between Union and secession. The vote was thin. All the members elect stand pledged for the Howard amendment, in case the President's plan fails. The county proper is at least 500 Union majority strong. It was generally understood that Dockery was not a candidate, consequently there was no interest felt in his behalf."

Tennessee.

The *Memphis Post*, of October 24, says:—"We have information from several elections held to fill vacancies in the Legislature, under the late proclamation of the Governor. Smith county is reported to have elected Col. W. J. Cleveland, a thoroughly loyal man, and Bedford county elects George W. Thompson, a man equally loyal. Schmidt, reported elected in Dickson, and Laughmiller, in Warren, are considered rebel Conservatives in their sympathies.

Henry county is said to have elected L. Thorp over Porter, a bolter. Brien, elected in Nashville, is a notorious opposer of the State Government. It is expected that these, and the elections to be heard from, will leave the working majority in the House about the same. We notice a proclamation of the Governor calling an election in Nashville by the resignation of Judge Lewis. A Revel Conservative will undoubtedly be elected to his place."

TRAGEDY IN MISSOURI.

A Young Lady Elopes with One of Two Rival Suitors—The Favored Man Brutally Murdered by the Rejected One.

From Special (St. Louis, October 25) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Inquirer.

A dreadful tragedy occurred on the highway near Otterville, Cooper county, in this State, a few days ago. Two young men, named Wilson and Harper, had been paying their addresses to a Miss Brown. Wilson was the envied recipient of the lady's favor, but the parents were strenuously opposed to her choice, and favored Harper.

On Sunday, the 14th, Wilson and Miss Brown determined to make an end of the matter by getting married; and, starting for Otterville, they arrived at that place about 11 or 12 o'clock that night, and proceeded to the residence of Squire Dempsey, who, after some hesitancy, performed the marriage ceremony. The couple then returned to the house of a friend, some two and a half miles distant.

The next day Harper followed them. Arriving in town, he learned that they were married, and determined on vengeance. After drinking until evening, he left Otterville in the direction Wilson and his wife had gone. When about two miles distant from town, he met them on their way to a relative, both riding one horse. Harper rode up to them, and, drawing his revolver on Wilson, remarked, "You are a dead man." His pistol snapped three times, during which Wilson, being unarmed, jumped off his horse and ran to the brush, followed by Harper.

Wilson was wounded and overtaken several hundred yards from the road, and after being shot down, was beaten over the head with a revolver until life was extinct. The head and features were wofully mutilated, and presented, on the discovery of the body the next morning, a most heart-rending spectacle of in human barbarity. Harper's whereabouts cannot be discovered. The horse rode by Harper belonged to Mr. Brown, father of the young lady. Mr. Brown has been arrested as accessory to the murder of Wilson, and released on bail.

—Mr. George Alfred Townsend, now in Europe, has recently become the father of a beautiful little girl, who has been poetically christened Genevieve Almadine.

—There is a demand for 20,000 houses in New York for families.

—Adah Isaacs Menken is astonishing the Parisians.

—A daughter of Emerson Etheridge has taken the veil.

—London contains 19,000 miles of gas-pipes.

—Tom Thumb's income for 1865 was $2876.

—Patti is paid $40,000 for seven months.

—Miss Sallie St. Clair, the actress, is insane.

—The Gottschalk *furore* continues in Santiago.

—Gail Hamilton is travelling in the West.

—Whaling steamships are said to be a success.

—The Keans are in Glasgow.

THIRD EDITION

THE FENIANS.

Meetings Last Evening at Buffalo and Cincinnati.

BUFFALO, October 30.—In spite of the heavy rain last night, there was another big meeting at the old Court House. The Fenian Senator, Mr. Morrison, and others spoke, creating great enthusiasm among the audience. The Irish military organizations are recruiting men, and money is being collected. Even the women are said to be at work, and the war spirit is rampant.

CINCINNATI, October 30.—The Fenians of this city assembled in large numbers at the Armory last evening, and great excitement was manifested over the news from Toronto and Washington. Many of those who participated in the Buffalo expedition were present. Head Centre Fitzgerald mustered into the service four full companies of men, and arrangements were made for uniforming and arming as many as may be mustered here.

The Campaign Over the River.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

SALEM, October 30.

The prospects in our State are all that the most enthusiastic Republican could desire. The camp-fires are burning brightly, and everything promises for us a glorious victory. Meetings are being held in all portions of the State. The canvass in Camden county is being most vigorously conducted. Among those hard at work there are General G. M. Robeson and T. D. Thatcher, Esq., of your city. With equal fervor are our friends in Salem striving. Judge Moore, Republican nominee for Congress, and Lewis Wain Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia, are speaking there every night until the election. In Cape May county a like vigor is noticeable. Governor Pollock, of Philadelphia, Hon. John T. Nixon, and Colonel Fitzgerald are on the stump in that region. A grand meeting will be held at the Court House on Friday night, when a number of eloquent speakers will be found. Similar energy is diffused over all the State, and the result will be a triumph for the Republican cause. S.

A SCENE IN WALL STREET.

A Fight Between Two Brokers—A Sharp Encounter—A Telegraph Boy Gets $500 for Finding a Diamond Pin Lost in the Encounter.

"Play with a bull and you'll feel his horns" is an old adage, and has lost none of its force through having been bandied from mouth to ear for the last—ever so long. It was to have been supposed that everybody had heard it, and understanding its adaptability, had ceased frolicking with the creature. But the sequel will show how little ground there often is for forming conclusions upon evidence entirely presumptive.

Yesterday, about noon, the big crowd which congregates daily in front of the Stock Exchange, on Broad street, blocking the passage and bringing oaths from persons forced to detour from the shortest line, was at its thickest. Upon every little chance of elevation was perched a crowd; and, as usual, they were jostling and throwing up their hands in frantic-seeming efforts, while the day was made hideous with their cries. Each seemed doing his utmost to attract to himself the attention of all the others.

The hubbub created by the swarm of "coaches," who besiege the landing after the arrival of an Albany passenger-boat, was but a weak mimicry of this seething caldron of crafty speculators. As usual, small boys were flying around the outskirts, while anon one would disappear, diving apparently, like a harlequin, into the stomach of some excited being, and landing in the very centre of the brawling mass.

Amongst this very unhappy family, all busy with hands and mouth, were two gentlemen, partners of rival houses. Both were of high social and commercial standing. One was Mr. H., of the firm of H. & Co., doing business in Broad street. The other, named G., was of the house of G., H. & Co., whose office is very near the same place. For awhile all went harmoniously; that is, no goring or scratching had occurred. Presently, however, an altercation seemed to be brewing in the vicinity where were posted Messrs. H. & G. Then come loud, angry words, G. exclaiming, with emphasis, "You're a thief, sir; you're a thief. You stole from me one thousand shares of —." Just here things became rather mixed up, like unto a fight of tomcats surcharged with electricity.

Next seen was Mr. H. lying comfortably under a cart in the mud-gutter. In an instant one of his friends is seen flying in an opposite direction down the hard granite steps of the Stock Exchange, while another shows his heels as he rolls a summersault up street. Instantaneously the great crowd disperses, revealing the triumphant G. glaring defiantly around him, like a very angry bull, indeed.

Soon the crowd, seeing that no further hostilities were meditated, gathered around the new pacified G., when rapid explanations followed, only the general outline of which your reporter could catch.

Some business transactions had occurred between the two houses, and Mr. G., believing himself to have been wronged, attacked H. with the epithets quoted above, when that gentleman, intending to vindicate his honor, ran into the house of the bull. That's the way he got into the gutter. Two friends pitching in were, too, very quickly pitched out as described.

H. now called the attention of the assemblage to himself by removing his hat and announcing in vociferous tones, "Five hundred dollars reward to any one who will return me my diamond pin lost in the melee." Quietly steals up to him one of the telegraph harlequins, and in a small, squeaking voice answers: "Hee it is, sir, come down with your soap." "Come to my office and get it," says Mr. H., and led the way, while the fortunate little fellow, Mills by name, and scarcely higher than a pair of top boots, follows nimbly at his heels, whistling "It is an ill wind that blows no good."

It is understood that Mr. G. was seen in New street hunting out a warrant, but through the interference of friends the whole matter was finally adjusted.—*N. Y. World.*

A Cheap Newspaper.—A new daily journal has appeared in Vienna, price one-fifth of a penny. It is a Government organ, intended for distribution among the people, is printed on good paper, and contains eight quarto pages.

The Italian Monasteries.—Several officers of the Italian Ecclesiastical Commission have received an order to start for Palermo, charged to take immediate possession of the principal religious houses.

A "Bismark Foundation."—A movement is on foot in Berlin to establish an asylum for the children of soldiers killed or disabled in the late war. It is proposed that the institution shall bear the name of the "Bismark Foundation."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, October 30, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices, with one or two exceptions, were steady. Government bonds were in fair demand. 10-40s sold at 100; 6s of 1881 at 113¾; old 5-20s at 114¼; and June 7·30s at 106¼. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101½.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 27½, a decline of ½ on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 58, no change; Reading at 58½, no change; Northern Central at 49½, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 67, an advance of ½. 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 60¼ for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 39½ for North Pennsylvania; 42 for Elmira preferred; and 32½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 14@15, closing at the former rate—a decline of 1½. 88½ was bid for Second and Third; 20½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 54½ for Chesnut and Walnut; and 31 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 111 was bid for Sixth National; 103 for Seventh National; 226 for North America; 150 for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58 for Commercial; 96 for Northern Liberties; 33½ for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 57½ for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 33½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; 57 for Commonwealth; 70 for Corn Exchange; 66 for Union; and 125 for Central National.

Canal shares were inactive. Delaware Division sold at 57½. 27½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 36½ for preferred do.; 68½ for Lehigh Navigation; 123 for Morris Canal preferred; 16 for Susquehanna Canal; and 55½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 146½; 11 A. M., 146¾; 12 M., 146¼; 1 P. M., 146½.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call among brokers is 5 per cent., and leading houses get round amounts at 3@4 per cent. Commercial paper, when short, sells readily at 5@6 per cent. Long paper is more abundant, and is not in favor with buyers. The bank statement shows a decrease in all the items except specie, which shows a gain of $476,752. The decrease of $4,410,340 in loans has made no perceptible change in the rate for money, so far as borrowers at call are concerned."

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Friday (P. M.) says:—"There was a more active demand for money to-day at most of the discount houses, and the market was working proportionately closer, bordering on stringency. This necessitated a narrow scrutiny on all paper presented for discount, and few beyond those who were absolutely entitled to it received accommodation. There was no change in the bank rate. In the open market business paper is negotiated at 12@18 per cent., according to quality. There was a decided scarcity of exchange to-day, and under an active demand the market was decidedly firmer. There is comparatively little exchange being made, owing to the scarcity of freight-room on the railroads, and the high rates of lake freights cause shippers to hold off, compelling the banks to carry the property until it can be forwarded on better terms. Round lots of exchange were placed between bankers at 50c. discount to 50c. premium—closing with more buyers than sellers at the upper figure. Some of the banks say they will be compelled to ship currency if the present stringency continues much longer. There was no change in counter rates—1-10@¼ discount buying, and par selling—mostly at the inside figures. Buffalo and Oswego sight were taken ¼ @¾ discount."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Friday says:—"There is a good supply of currency in the money market, and all legitimate demands are readily supplied at 8@10 ₱ cent. interest on prime paper. The market rules easy. The receipts of exchange are in excess of the demand, and dealers were indifferent purchasers to-day at par, while the selling rate was weak at 1-10 premium, and concessions of 25 cents were made in some cases."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$100 sh Reading	..b5 58¼	100 sh Reading	..b30 58¼
100 sh do	..s5 nt 58¼	600 sh do	..b30 58¼
100 sh do	..30 58		

FIRST BOARD.

$6200 City 6s, new	101¼	100 sh Reading	..b30 58¼
$6200 do	..ks o 101¼	10 sh Leh Val	of... 68
$6000 U S 10-40s coup	100	110 sh N Centr	lots 49½
$11500 U S 6s 81 reg	113½	100 sh Hestonville	R 15
$2000 U S 7·30s	Aug. 105½	200 sh do	..lots. 14¾
150 sh Del. Div	..... 57½	200 sh do	 14
100 sh Penn R	..cash 58	2 sh Leh Val	 67
100 sh do	..s5wn 58	200 sh Ocean	....lots 4¾

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 146¼ @146¾; Silver 4s and 5s, 139; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 16¼; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14¾; do., December, 1864, 13¾; do., May, 1865, 11¾; do., August, 1865, 11¼; do., September, 1865, 9¾; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 113½@114; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 114¼@114¾; do., 1864, 110¾@111; do., 1865, 110¾ @111¼; do., July, 1865, 108¼@108¾; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¾@100¼; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106¼@106¾; do., 2d series, 105¼@105¾; do., 3d series, 105¼@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 13¾@14.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, October 30.—There is quite an active demand for Flour for home consumption, and holders are firm in their views, but there is no inquiry for shipment, as present extreme prices leave no margin for exportation to any point. About 1800 barrels were taken, principally Northwestern extra family at $13@14 the latter an advance of 25c, including Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $14@15; old stock and fresh ground extra at $9@12, and superfine at $8@9. Rye Flour may be quoted at $7 75 ₱ bbl. No transactions in Corn Meal were reported.

The Wheat Market continues to be characterized by much firmness, and there is a steady demand for the article, but the stocks are extremely small. Sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania and Southern red at $3@3 25, and 500 bushels Amber at $3 25. White ranges from $3·35 to $3·40. Rye is in good request, and prices are 5c. ₱ bushel higher. Sales of 1000 bushels Western at $1·45, and Pennsylvania at $1 50. Corn is scarce, and holders have advanced their views 5c. ₱ bushel. Sales of yellow at $1 30. Oats are higher, with sales of 4000 bushels Southern at 65c, and Pennsylvania at 66c.

Cloverseed comes forward slowly, and commands $8@9 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $3 25 to $3·60, and Flaxseed from $3·15 to $3 20.

Whisky is unchanged. 50 barrels Ohio sold at $2 43½@2·44, and Pennsylvania at $2 41@2 42.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON

No. 807 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE NOW OPEN

A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, ETC.

10 2wrm3mbp

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Fenians and the Canadians.

From the World.

While the Fenians and those who sympathize with them in this country are organizing measures to secure the escape from the death-penalty of "Colonel" Lynch and his companions in duress at Toronto, it is extremely desirable to bear in mind the real conditions of success in these humane and honorable efforts. These are not to be found in such hot and hasty appeals to the passions of men on the American side of the line as may, indeed, precipitate new hostilities against the Canadas, but can hardly fail in doing so to cause the execution of the individuals chiefly concerned. There is a time for all things; and however excellent and desirable the most impassioned Fenian may hold it to be that the whole Canadian border should be set in a blaze by way of compelling Englishmen to understand that Ireland refuses to accept the favor and consideration of philanthropic Britons as the best thing she has a right to hope for, it must still be perfectly plain to any reflecting man that the way to make Canadian justice relax its hold upon Lynch and his comrades is not to rekindle in the popular mind of Canada all the fears and fury, all the terrors and rage which were aroused by the invasion in which Lynch and his comrades are accused of taking part. No doubt the hanging of Lynch and his comrades would greatly ire the Fenian heart, both in the old country and the new; but, though it be true that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church, we nowhere read that it is proper to make men martyrs against their will for the sake of the church. If Lynch and his comrades had proudly claimed the Fenian name, gloried in it, and asserted their willingness to die for the good of the cause, the case might be different. But so far is this from being true, that Lynch and his comrades have earnestly endeavored to repudiate all share in the invasion. They claimed acquittal on the ground of their non-participation in the campaign of Fort Erie. Their lives must be saved, if they are to be saved at all, by such representations from our own Government to the Government of Canada as tumultuous and passionate demonstrations upon our own border are morally certain to stultify and render utterly futile. In this connection it is important to impress upon the Canadian people themselves the fact, of which we have the fullest Canadian evidence, that even the combatants on the Fenian side, during the "raid on Fort Erie," exhibited a forbearance and good conduct which should be imitated now by the authorities who have these prisoners in their hands. Major Denison, who, after serving in an important military position on the Canadian side, wrote and published the best account we have of the "Fort Erie campaign," expressly says:—"I must mention that, from all accounts, the Fenians, except in so far as they were wrong in invading a peaceful country, in carrying on an unjustifiable war, behaved remarkably well to the inhabitants. I spent three weeks in Fort Erie, and conversed with dozens of the people of the place, and was astonished at the universal testimony borne by them to the unvarying good conduct of this rabble while among them. * * * They have been called plunderers, robbers, and marauders, yet, no matter how unwilling we may be to admit it, the positive fact remains, that they stole but few valuables, that they destroyed, comparatively speaking, but little or nothing, and that they committed no outrages on the inhabitants, but treated every one with unvarying courtesy."

The same officer adds that the Fenians behaved to their prisoners with "the greatest kindness," and speaks of them as "doing acts that put one in mind of the days of knight-errantry."

As no honest and humane person can have any object at this moment in connection with the Fenians in Canada save to rescue them from death, it must be the wish of every such person to strengthen, and not to weaken, the pressure upon the Canadian authorities of such a generous and dignified public feeling as is borne witness to in these candid admissions of a soldier who did his duty gallantly in the field against the invaders of June. The New York *Times*, which hoped before the Fenians invaded Canada that the British would hang them all when they got there, and which now surrenders Lynch and his comrades with contempt to their destiny, and the *Tribune*, which cares for the Fenians only so far as they may be seduced into violating the Constitution of the Union and voting for the Know-Nothing radical policy of Stevens and Butler, are quite indifferent, of course, what becomes of Lynch and his comrades in the tempest they would evoke on either side of the line. We trust that the evil expectations of these and such as these may be defeated and brought to nothing by the good sense, humanity, and foresight of the Fenian leaders in this country.

Andrew Johnson and the Fenians.

From the Tribune.

If the British Government places any faith in Mr. Stephens' promise that he will raise the flag of Ireland on Irish soil this year, Colonel Lynch and the Rev. John McMahon will surely be hanged. Those who do not believe the sentence of death will be executed should have better grounds than British mercy, for there is nothing more certain than the serious danger of Irish rebellion will be met by the severest punishment on the part of the home Government. It will make terrible examples of these unfortunate men found guilty of a share in the invasion of Canada—it will hang them as warnings to all Irishmen who dare fight for the independence of their country. And even if Mr. Stephens should not keep his promises, any earnest Fenian movement, either in Ireland or America, will doubtless be answered by execution of Irish patriots.

Many Irishmen doubted the success of the Fenian invasion of Canada, foreseeing that even had the Fenian organization sufficient strength of itself, it was likely in the end to come in conflict with the neutrality laws of the United States. But the majority of the Fenians, fresh from the Union ranks, anticipated no interferance, and it is simply the truth to say that this idea was encouraged by the Government. The Fenian movement has a sad history; treachery has kept pace with its hopes, and undone its triumphs; and that treachery has not been only in its own ranks. If Lynch and McMahon are hanged—as we fear they will be—Andrew Johnson, of all men, will be responsible for their deaths.

The Fenian movement began before the war ended, but it did not assume importance until after Andrew Johnson became President. He never, by act or word, discouraged it, but permitted it to grow and ripen, till what was originally no more than a secret society revealed itself an army. Then, when the British Government anxiously awaited the blow, and Canada trembled in fear, Andrew Johnson received Fenian delegations at the White House, and in carefully guarded language, understood to mean far more than it expressed, talked abstractions about his sympathy for all oppressed nations, and his particular interest in unhappy Ireland. Behind the Fenians was the Irish vote, and behind the Irish vote the Presidential succession. It would not do for him to say honestly that the invasion of Canada was a mistake; that the neutrality laws which England had evaded during the war were still binding on the United States. The temptation to flatter false hopes, and palter with the earnest enthusiasm of brave men, was too strong to be resisted; and Andrew Johnson yielded. No doubt he thought this talk of fighting for the freedom of Ireland was merely the boast and bluster of hot-headed Irishmen, and would end in words only.

He did not know that these men, right or wrong in their interpretation of international laws, were desperately in earnest; and that what to him was the mere instrument of political ambition, was to them the holiest of causes. The Fenian delegations which waited upon him left his presence inspired with new ardor. His words were quoted in secret meetings, and used as arguments to recruit the Fenian army and replenish its treasury. John Mitchel deliberately defied his power, and in June, 1865, was arrested and imprisoned in Fortress Monroe. But he did not remain long in the custody of the United States. His arrest was the subject of discussion in every Fenian circle, and delegates were appointed to ask his release of the President. At the earnest request of the Fenian leaders, made upon the express ground that his services were essential to their cause, Andrew Johnson set Mitchel free. Great was the exultation that followed this act, and there was not an Irishman who had not the right to believe that Mr. Johnson approved their plans. Thus he deliberately and consistently encouraged the whole movement, and under his supposed protection the Irish threat at last became an Irish blow, and suddenly the country was startled by the report that an Irish army had crossed the frontier, and that all Canada was in arms to resist them.

The Irish army invaded Canada flushed with the faith that Andrew Johnson would not interfere. They believed that he would answer British demands for the enforcement of the neutrality laws with the British interpretation, and the precedent of British ports open to Rebel cruisers and Rebel guns supplied by British arsenals. They expected he would answer the *Alabama* and the *Florida* with Montreal and Quebec. They asked no other help—not a man or a gun—they simply trusted that this man, who from first to last had never said one word against their dear cause, but had uttered many that seemed to favor it, would do nothing against them. Thus their leaders have declared, and it was this belief that gave the Fenian movement its strength. Had they known what Andrew Johnson would do when their hour of trial came, an enterprise so foolhardy as the invasion of Canada would never have been attempted. Enthusiastic as the Irish were, they would never have measured their imperfect strength against the combined power of Great Britain and the United States. Andrew Johnson could have prevented the whole movement by one honest word. Had he even hinted his intentions, the army would never have been organized to fight on American soil, the ill-fated expedition into Canada would never have been undertaken, lives of brave men would not have been vainly lost, and Lynch and McMahon would not be felons in a British cell. But he let the Irishmen in America go on with their plans, till the moment when they thought victory was in their grasp—what then did he do?

He crushed them with the proclamation of June 6. Five days after they had secured a foothold in Canada, and were hurrying up troops, while even the colored men in Philadelphia had caught the fire, and offered to send men to the front, Andrew Johnson ordered General Meade to call out the land and naval forces of the United States to crush this unlawful enterprise. American soldiers who had fought side by side with Irish soldiers in the war for the Union, unwillingly confronted them as foes. The zeal with which the invaders were pursued by the United States exceeded that shown by the Canadians. Canada rejoiced at this unexpected reinforcement, and left the defense of her frontier to her officious ally. By Andrew Johnson's orders arms and ammunition were seized, Fenian battalions captured or driven back, and General Sweeney and President Roberts were arrested. This sudden, unexpected blow fell with crushing force. The Fenian movement was paralyzed; its army crumbled to nothing. Disordered and defeated, the broken bands recrossed the frontier, and many an Irish heart beat with grief and indignation—not so much for the defeat, for that might have been the fate of war, as for the betrayal, which was the act of the man from whom they had nothing but encouragement.

Now that the matter is ended, a calm consideration of its history proves beyond doubt that Andrew Johnson might have prevented all the waste of money and time and life, the destruction of warm hopes, the shame and pain of defeat, by honestly declaring his purpose. He had only to have said, "If this invasion is attempted, I will crush it," to have compelled its abandonment. But he chose to play with these earnest men—to permit it to be attempted, and to crush it afterwards. Some of them paid with their lives for the mistake of trusting him, and Lynch and McMahon are now by his act placed in the shadow of the gallows. If they are hanged, Andrew Johnson is to blame. The least he can do to repair the evil is to insist upon their pardon. He has a right to demand their lives of the British Government, for it owes him no ordinary debt. Had he interfered before the invasion, the Fenian force would not have been wasted, but might have been employed in Ireland, and had he not interfered after the invasion began, the Irish flag might have waved in triumph over more than one Canadian city. His services to England were great, and mercy for Lynch and McMahon would be little for her to grant, and less for him to ask.

The United States and Mexico.

From the Times.

General Sheridan's letter to General Sedgwick, who commands the United States forces on the Rio Grande, indicates clearly enough that our Government intends to aid the authorities of Mexico in restoring order and preserving peace in that country. He advises him, as the only way of improving the condition of affairs, that we are to "give our heartiest support to the only Government in Mexico which is recognized by our own"—that of Juarez; and he instructs him to notify all adherents of any party or pretended Government in Mexico, that they "will not be permitted to violate the neutrality laws between the Liberal Government of Mexico and our own," or to remain on our soil and prepare for such violations.

This action is undoubtedly taken in pursuance of instructions from Washington, and we presume it will be followed by still more active and emphatic measures. It cannot be doubted that the Government of Juarez has already sought the aid of the United States in its efforts to re-establish its authority over the contending factions that will arise upon the ruins of the Empire. The matter is one for treaty stipulations. The President, with the sanction of the Senate, has the undoubted right to lend such aid as may be required, upon such terms and conditions as may be just and wise. Unless the reports already received from Washington are at fault, the President has indicated his own willingness to enter upon such an arrangement, and is disposed to send to the City of Mexico, if such a step should be deemed advisable, a force of at least 20,000 men under General Grant, or some other officer of high rank and reputation, clothed with power to aid the Government of our sister republic in the restoration of order and security.

We have already set forth in these columns some of the considerations which lead us to hope that this effort may prove successful. Our own peace, the interests of our citizens who have business relations with Mexico, the commerce of foreign powers with Mexico, the welfare of Mexico herself and the well as the republican institutions everywhere, all demand that this unhappy country should be withdrawn from the anarchy into which she has so long been plunged. She has abundant resources of every kind, only awaiting peace and security for person and property for their development. With eight millions of people, her commerce, under fixed and just laws, fairly and steadily administered, would be a source of abundant revenues to her treasury and of wealth to foreign traders. The great mass of her people long for rest, and would welcome aid from any quarter, which did not threaten the overthrow of their institutions in subjecting to a strong, steady, and just Government, the parties and factions which contend for supremacy at the public expense.

As a matter of course, the Government of Mexico will be expected to incur all the expense of such an enterprise. She has abundant resources for this, as well as to secure us for whatever guarantees it might be wise for us to give for the payment of debts justly due to England and France, which were made the pretext for the recent invasion of her soil and independence. Even if we were to assume the direct payment of these debts—not, of course, including those of the empire, which we have never acknowledged, and for which France can have no valid claim—the per cent. of customs to be collected at Mexican ports already pledged to foreign powers, and which would be transferred to us, would be ample for this object. All these are matters of detail which will require adjustment, and which will demand no small amount of skill and care on the part of our Minister, if the negotiation is to be committed to his hands. It would seem on many accounts to be advisable that all these matters should be arranged at Washington, under the immediate supervision of the Government, and within reach of advice from those whose co-operation will be required for the success of the enterprise.

It cannot be disguised that the present condition of our domestic politics, and of public feeling in regard to them, are not favorable to the calm consideration of a measure so wide in its scope and so remote from the past experience of our Government. But we hope the magnitude of the interests involved will secure for the subject the deliberate action which it deserves.

The Next Presidency—The Parties and their Candidates.

From the Herald.

The really vital political question for all parties lies beneath the discussion and turmoil of the hour—it is who is to be the next President. Politicians rage on every topic and assail one another each after his own peculiar frenzy; State canvasses are carried on and fought out apparently on local issues, but underneath all—shaping, directing, and controlling all—lies the paramount question of the Presidency. All the astonishing vagaries and extravagances into which the politicians are running—all the unexplained pieces of vindictiveness at this or that public man—have reference to this topic, and express only the hopes or fears of one or another faction in regard to some candidate. The Presidency is now the clue that runs through the labyrinthine mazes of political intrigue, though this fact will not be fully developed before the next session of Congress.

The struggle for the Presidency will be a triangular fight between the three great factions. The Democrats will have their candidate, and the Republicans, divided into radicals and conservatives, will have a candidate for each division. Mr. Chase, who has never relinquished his hopes for the crowning glory of a political career, will develop the greatest strength as a candidate with the radicals, more especially in virtue of arrangements in the national banks, which were created by him for this very purpose. It is hardly possible to estimate exactly how much old timber Mr. Chase has lying over in different directions beside his strength in the banks, for probably very many of his arrangements made in the departments when he was in power are still intact. The only question as to a radical candidate lies between Chase and Butler; but Butler will undoubtedly make way for the stronger and bolder man with that accommodating disposition that has marked his conduct on so many memorable occasions. He will agree to take a place in the Cabinet. To be contented with a little honor is his most admirable characteristic.

Grant will be the candidate of the conservative masses of the Republican party—the soldiers, sailors, and patriots of all sorts—the whole body of the people that carried on the war and put down the Rebellion, and that equally detest the extremists of every stripe. He is already recognized in all quarters as the inevitable man. Hence, even before the politicians judge it advisable to let the people know the direction of the currents, leave has been given to all the small dogs to snarl at the great standard-bearer. Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart have taken up the cry with all their pretty little fierceness, and it will go hard if somebody is not frightened at it. This is the explanation of the latest diatribe against the hero.

But that sort of tactics is likely to recoil on its inventors; for as Mr. Wendell Phillips has abused and stigmatized in turn every man that has possessed the love and admiration of the American people, from George Washington to Abraham Lincoln, the people will naturally look for his abuse as the guage of a man's goodness and greatness, and would certainly suppose that a candidate was not worthy of honor—was without moderation or any respect for the laws—if that wonderful scolder had not called him a scoundrel. This early radical skirmish fire shows how clearly the radicals perceive the position of their most formidable opponent. It shows how clearly they see that the popular instinct inclines to deposit the executive power where they can the least manage or control it.

The Democrats have their candidate at pasturage in the rarified atmosphere of the mountain lands of Europe. General McClellan has been kept far away from political contests since the last Presidential election, and has, therefore, done his party no harm. He has had abundant time for reflection also, and will come out a fresh, perhaps a strong man. He may have a clearer eye for political combinations than when he was deluded by the Chicago temptation. It is possible that the Democratic nomination may be complicated by the introduction of General Sherman's name. In that event it will be a close dispute between the friends of the two soldiers; for while on a mere question of military glory and the quantity of laurels, Sherman would have everything to McClellan's nothing, yet the Democracy will certainly remember to Sherman's prejudice that he did a great deal towards putting down the Rebellion. This will make the claims of the soldiers more nearly even.

Such are the candidates as the divisions now stand. We shall see the struggle between the various factions developing itself more openly as soon as Congress assembles.

PERSONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,

No. 483 North ELEVENTH Street,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

This Agency collects from the United States

All Arrears of Pay, Bounty, and Pensions due Pennsylvania Soldiers, or their Widows and Orphans,

Including the additional Bounty under recent acts of Congress, FREE OF CHARGE.

All business can be transacted through the mails, and all correspondence will receive prompt attention.

The Agency cannot act for Claims in the hands of other Agents or Attorneys, and it is not proper for Agents or Attorneys who collect for pay to expect this Agency to do their work.

F. JORDAN,

Colonel, and Military Agent of Pennsylvania.

10 25 6t thlm

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—By Bounty. The undersigned is regularly licensed United States Government to collect the Extra ment. claims, and has all the facilities for a speedy settlement on or address

GEORGE W. FORD,

No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third, Philadelphia.

10 23 1m

EXTRA BOUNTY.—THE PAYMASTER-General has ordered the prompt payment of these claims. I have all the necessary forms under the order for application, and can insure a speedy settlement. GEORGE W. FORD, No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third street.

10 2 1mrp

810 SOUTH STREET. M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street above Eighth. 6 6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear on Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock of par, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 50 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.—

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURG, October 24, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of One Million Dollars of the Five Per Cent and One Million Dollars of the Six Per Cent Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at the Treasury Department in the city of Harrisburg, until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1866.

Bidders will state amount offered, price asked, and whether Registered or Coupon Loans. To be addressed, "Commissioners of Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pa." Endorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not in their opinion, advantageous to the Commonwealth.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of State.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
10 25 1w Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, N. E. corner of NINTH and GREEN Streets, on MONDAY, the 5th of November next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and immediately after the adjournment of that meeting an election will be held, at same place, for four managers to serve three years; the election to close at 2 P. M.

A. E. DOUGHERTY,
10 9 tnf1 11 5 Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 26, 1866.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BANNER OIL AND MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 532 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, November 13, at 12 o'clock M.

At this meeting an election for Directors will be held, and other business transacted.

SAMUEL A. JACKSON,
10 26 27 29 30-11 5 5t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SALEM COAL COMPANY, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE. PHILADELPHIA, October 23, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on MONDAY, the 5th November at 1 o'clock P. M.

10 23 1lt A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO

Recenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 5

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No 618 BROADWAY, New York.

8 6 5

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(MASONIC HALL,)

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Dining and Sleeping Rooms,

In Brocatelle, Satin Damasks, Terry, Reps, Swiss Lace, and Nottingham Lace

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Fashionable Hatter and Furrier,

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10 27 3t* R. BUIST, Nurseryman.

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FURS OF ALL NATIONS.

RUSSIAN SABLE FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE FURS, FINE DARK MINK SABLES, ROYAL ERMINE AND CHINCHILLA, DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, PERSIAN LAMB, ASTRACAN, ETC. ETC.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOAKS.

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Hudson's Bay Sable Muffs, Collars and Berthas.
Fine Sable Mink Muffs, Collars and Berthas.
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Real Royal Ermine Muffs, Collars and Berthas.
Children's Sets in every variety of Furs.

An immense saving in price by applying for an early selection at the

CLOAK, MANTILLA, AND FUR EMPORIUM,

No. 14 S. SECOND Street, six doors below Market.

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Fancy Dyeing Establishment.

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THE MODEL DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT OF AMERICA!

Ladies Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, etc., Dyed successfully. All styles of Ladies' Dresses cleaned without being ripped.

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One Thousand Hats, as Follows:

Velvet Turban Hats,
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Five different shades of French Felt for ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Also, 500 FINE VELVET-TRIMMED FELT, SILK, and VELVET HATS, in all the New Styles, and made of the best quality of material, at TWO DOLLARS EACH!

These goods are received direct from the Eastern manufacturers, and we propose to sell them BELOW THE WHOLESALE PRICES.

Our $3 25 Black and $4 50 Colored Velvets are *THIRTY PER CENT. BELOW RETAIL PRICES.*

WILLOW FEATHERS WE OFFER CHEAP. PHEASANT FEATHERS, DITTO.

A full stock of Millinery Goods can be found at our Corner Store.

Call and see how much you can buy for a Little Money.

FREEMAN & CO.,
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10 1 2m rp

WEYL & ROSENHEIM, No. 726 CHESNUT Street, OPEN THIS DAY.

A splendid assortment of Felt and Silk Hats for Ladies and Children

All the newest shapes at very low prices.

Willow, Ostrich, and Pheasant Plumes.

Brown, Drab, White, and Garnet Bonnet Velvets, Royal Velvets, Uncut Velvets, Gros d'Afriques, Frosted Velvets.

The same goods in every other shade of color.

Velvet Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, Paris Ornaments, Fine French Flowers, French and New York Hat and Bonnet Frames, Laces, Illusions—all at the very lowest market prices—

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Country orders promptly attended to. Give us a call.

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SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

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MRS. R. DILLON,

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PARASOLS AT $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1 40, $1 50, $1 75.

4 19 6m H. BIXON No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

"A PAGE FROM THE LIFE OF CHRIST."

A Sermon Delivered by Rev. John Chambers, at the Church, corner of Broad and Sansom Streets, on Sunday Afternoon, October 28, 1866.

I said to you that my subject this afternoon would be a page from the life of Christ, or how the true followers of Christ live. The record of which I design speaking to you, is found in the 10th chapter of the Book of Acts. I read from the 34th verse:—

"Then Peter opened his mouth and said, Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons," etc.

The 38th verse of this chapter reads thus:—

"How God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Ghost and with power: who went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed of the devil; for God was with him."

The history of Jesus, from beginning to end, is the most extraordinary, important, and wonderful that the world has ever seen, and that the world ever will see. It embodies in it more important facts, more essential truths, more interesting matter, more that concerns man for the life that now is, as well as that which is to come, than all the books that have been written and printed and published since printing was first invented; and the history of no man that has been born on the face of the earth, from the days of Adam to this day, can be so arranged as to offer a record to compare with the simple story of the son of the carpenter of Judea, the child of Mary, the gift of God to the world.

Everything that is important to us for this present life, and everything else involved in the eternal life to come, is here. You are more concerned to know all about Jesus than you are about any other being that has ever been in the world or that ever will be in the world. It is of more importance to you and to me to know how far we can be assimilated to the character of Jesus of Nazareth than about those that have preceded or those who shall succeed us. It is the name above every name, that name of Jesus. Things in heaven, on earth, under the earth, and everything, are to bow and acknowledge Jesus, Lord, Prince, and Sovereign of all. I do not pretend to exaggerate. I could not do it if I desired. It is higher than heaven; it is deeper than hell and broader than the earth. I know that men do not seem to think that this is so, and that is the reason why men are as they are. I know, too, that even professing Christians do not do this wholly, practically, and thoroughly, and that is the reason why we have such imperfect Christianity.

We are very much concerned to know all about John Calvin and John Wesley, or some other poor creature like ourselves. We hear a great deal said about those men; and men glory in being Calvinists or Arminians, as they are called; and, after all, that which was peculiarly excellent in those excellent men may be just as peculiarly excellent in you and me, and it is just as important that that should be in you and me as in them. If they were good men, if they were important men, if they were valuable men, their goodness, their importance, and their value resulted from their assimilation to the character of Jesus Christ, and that must every man improve.

If, then, we look over a page or so of His life, we find the facts are clearly and distinctly seen. Jesus was eminently fitted for His work. In the 4th chapter of the Gospel by Luke, and the 18th verse, we have the following statement:—

"The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor." That was the business of Jesus Christ. To preach the Gospel to all men—every condition of men—"He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted," etc.

In the 2d chapter of the Book of Acts it reads:—"Ye men of Israel hear these words," etc. Then in the Acts, 4th chapter, 27th verse, the record is, "For a truth against thy holy child Jesus," etc.; and in the 1st chapter of Hebrews you have a striking illustration of the wonderful fitness of the Son of God for the performance of His duties; and read over the history of our Saviour, as remarkable in itself and satisfactory beyond controversy, that every man may know and understand. Christ spent His whole life in going about doing good. There was never a flaw, there was never an act performed, there was never a word spoken; there was never an association made by him upon which mortal man could put his finger, with the slightest indiscretion.

You know well how they attempted to vilify and traduce Him. It mattered not. He passed right on with the majesty of the sun of the heavens. Wherever you found Him, whether in the house or by the wayside, in the thronged city or in the wilderness, He was engaged in doing good. His tears mingled with their tears, and His heart yearned with their hearts.

His ministry was a grand one. It was not the crowns and sceptres of the Roman Empire and worldly dominion. Those things he did not meddle with. His persecutors on one occasion, you remember, attempted to ensnare him. "Speak to him, brother, that he divide with me the inheritance." "I am not a judicial officer; I am not here to sit on the bench of your courts. Who made me a judge or a divider?"—repudiating it at once, and turned away from it, his grand object being to do good.

It would be well for us, as we pass along, to stop a moment and inquire, as we look at these facts in the history of the Saviour, how much resemblance there is on the part of His ministers and the Great Lord our Master? Are we like Him? Are we going about doing good in the same way? You will not find in the whole history of the Lord Jesus where He interfered with the affairs of men, or endeavored to excite the prejudices of one man against another in any way whatever. He was a peace-maker—a literal peace-maker.

You will find that there is a reason for Christ's success, for He was very successful in establishing his truths, and He passed all the prejudice, all the calumny, all the accusations that were brought against Him, and set up an opposition to hell; and although they hurled the shafts of death, and scandal, and vituperation at him, He was clad from head to foot with a coat-of-mail which God had given Him, so that it was impossible for them to assail Him.

In the second chapter of John and the third verse we read of Nicodemus, a distinguished Pharisee, and a ruler of the Jews, coming to Jesus by night. Why he did this is not for you or me to determine. It was a great risk to run. My brethren, you may rest assured that it requires a great deal of moral courage to stand up for the right. Nicodemus was troubled about this, and he came to find Jesus in the night, and said unto him, "Rabbi, we know thou art a teacher come from God," etc. Now how did he know it? A man says, I know you are a Christian. How does he know it? He must have some sign by which to determine.

Now Nicodemus, this ruler of the Jews and chief of men, admitted that Jesus Christ was a teacher come from God. For "no man," says he, "can do these miracles that thou doest, except God be with him." God was with Him in the miracles that He performed, in the words that He spoke, in the acts that He did, in the life that He lived. It was clear, palpably clear, to every individual that God was with our Lord Jesus Christ. When men say they believe you are a Christian man or woman, why do they say so? If they speak the truth, it is because they see much of God in and about you in your life. The only test is its living exemplification in your daily walk and conversation. When God is with a people or an individual, it is convincingly manifest. The proof of this you will find in the 9th chapter and 16th verse of the gospel by John:—"Therefore said some of the Pharisees, This man is not of God, because he keepeth not the Sabbath day." They were great Sabbatarians; not in the sense we are, and hence they went to Christ. "Others said, How can a man that is a sinner do such miracles?" How could you live a godly life? how could you shun the wicked things of this ungodly world, unless God was with you?

In the thirty-third verse of this same chapter we find, "If this man were not of God he could do nothing." If you look up this page of His life, you will find it just as manifest as God can make it, that He was with Him. And so He is with every Christian.

Believers are said to be like Him; there is the point that I want you especially to look at. This page in the life of Christ is beautiful, glorious, and consistent from beginning to end; it is without defect, or a single flaw in it. It is a life which mothers and fathers should continually keep before the minds of their children.

Brethren, if half the time usually spent by Christian parents in reading insignificant stories, half of which are fictitious, was devoted to the reading of the life of Jesus Christ, we would have a race of men coming up looking like God's Son. I have said to you many a time, over and over again, brethren, that we do not make enough of His life and character.

We want the children to know about Jesus. We want our young people to know how He lived and died here upon earth; how He ascended to the right hand of God, there to prepare a home for those who love and serve Him. Let that be impressed on their young minds every day. Let it be impressed upon their minds as it is upon our own. We are not our own. We are bought with a price. Not with silver and gold, but with the precious blood of Christ.

In that inimitable 32d verse of the 8th chapter of Romans, Paul says:—"He that spared not his own son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things?"

Now, we can readily perceive the ground upon which the great God wanted to put us into the moral and spiritual condition from which we have fallen, and that, in order to bring us back into that condition, in which we must be, He gave His Son, His only begotten Son. Reverently, I ask you what could God do, for you and me, more than to give His only begotten Son? If, then, He did that greatest of all great things, will He not also freely give us all things, that we may be more like unto that Son. In the 9th verse of the 8th chapter, Paul says:—"But ye are not in the flesh; but in the spirit," etc.

What was the spirit of Christ? The characteristics, the loveliness, the truthfulness, the dignity, the honor of Christ, and everything that distinguishes Him as He was seen in the world—this is that spirit. It was a spirit of tenderness and love. Nothing, therefore, can be more manifest than that the followers of Christ must live as He lived; and I think Paul settled this question beyond the power of dispute; and he brings it out in full view in the chapter which I read to you this afternoon, in the 5th chapter Second Epistle to the Corinthians, in which he declares, as you remember very distinctly, in the 14th verse of that chapter:—"For the love of Christ constraineth us," etc. This is what the record says:—"He went about doing good." You and I are to go about in the same way.

In our business transactions, in everything that we do, we must do good. Not being guilty of tale-bearing and tattling, but in the glorious characteristics of our Lord we are to go about doing good. Supposing, then, I say, brethren, in order that we may come to a practical conclusion of this matter, we should ask ourselves, as Christian men and women, what has been our life for the past week? What have we been doing in all the walks and business relations of life, in our homes, in our social intercourse, in our relations among men? We have been going about. We have visited many of our friends and acquaintances.

We have been transacting business. How have we lived? What have been the characteristics of our lives? Have we in all these relations gone about doing good? Because good doing is not confined to the sanctuary, or the lecture-room, nor the room at home. The Lord Jesus Christ was just as good out of the synagogue or temple as He was in it.

In the wilderness as in the populous city, what did we do? How much good have we done? I was impressed very much this past week by a statement made by a Christian woman. I know that that Christian woman had succeeded in prevailing upon some persons to come to God's sanctuary, and that she was engaged in making the souls of some happy. We have done good or evil. We are not negative. The life we lead will tell in the blissfulness of heaven or the lamentations of hell.

The standard of holiness is true godliness. The godly life of Christ is just the godly life that you and I are to exemplify to the world. In your various pursuits, whether professional or whatever it may be, you are to go about doing good. My brethren, the home circle is the very birthplace of weal or woe. Beloved, let us live like Christ. I beseech you to rest not, give not sleep to your eyes until, "with your hand upon your heart you can say, Lord Jesus thou knowest all things, Thou knowest that I am thine."

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The Guardians of the Poor held a stated meeting yesterday, President Erety in the chair.

The House Agent reported the census of the House for the week ending October 27, at 2626; same time last year, 2798; increase, 128. The admissions during the last two weeks were 245; birth, 5; deaths, 34; discharged, 131; eloped, 46; indentured, 3; number granted lodgings, 13; meals, 95.

The inmates of the principal departments are thus classified:—Superannuated men, 71; females, 108; insane males, 202; females 352. White men's out-ward, 347; hospital, 260; colored men's out-ward, 28; hospital, 36; white women's obstetrical ward, 91; nursery, 94; colored women's out-ward, 48; obstetrical, 17; nursery, 24; hospital, 23. Total males, 1253; females, 1673.

The Steward reported House receipts, $35·30. The Out-door Agent reported collections for support cases, $938·08.

The Treasurer of the Board reported having paid to the City Treasurer the following moneys: Collections for support cases, $1224·17; emigrant tax, $307; house receipts, $300—total, $1833·17.

Drs. Beaumont and Buckwell sent in their resignations as out-door physicians. The resignations were accepted, and Drs. Lancaster and Smith elected to fill the vacancies.

The election of a Superintendent of the Insane Department, which was postponed at the previous meeting, came up, and after two ineffectual ballots, was again postponed. The candidates are Dr. Butler, the present incumbent, and Dr. Richardson.

Cornelius Cope and Franklin Brown were elected Visitors for the Eighth District.

A resolution was adopted asking Councils to make an appropriation from the various trust funds for the Guardians of the Poor.

The usual requisitions were approved, Adjourned.

DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE.—Before United States Commissioner Hibler yesterday, Henry Kretchmar had a hearing on the charge of having carried on the business of a distiller without a license. Amos J. Michener testified that he is an Inspector of Internal Revenue for the first five districts of Pennsylvania, and that he recently visited the house of defendant, at No. 216 Siegel street, and found in the cellar a still in operation. There were four barrels of mash in the cellar, and about three-fourths of a bucket of whisky, which had run from a still. Witness heard that defendant had a license under the old law, but did not know he had one under the new law; believed he had not.

District Attorney Valentine called the attention of the Commissioner to the fact that the accused had violated a section of the law which forbids the distilling of liquor within a dwelling house. Kretchmar was held in $1000 bail to answer.

THE TRIAL OF SPEED AT POINT BREEZE.—The great race between the celebrated horses Dexter, Patchen, Jr., and Polly Ann came off yesterday afternoon at Point Breeze Park. A very large number of spectators were present, and the most intense interest was manifested in the result of the race. Dexter was the winning horse, making the different heats in the following time:—

First heat	2 23½
Second heat	2 27
Third heat	2 28

Polly Ann made the next best time, and Patchen, Jr., came in last, although the struggle between the three horses was a very close one.

THE NATIONAL GUARDS, General Peter Lyle commanding, paraded yesterday for target practice. The firing took place at Eagleseield, on the Schuylkill. Some excellent shots were made; a majority of the best were drea by General Lyle, Colonels Neff and Gorgas, Captains Rush and Durang, Lieutenants Boyer, Knight, King, and Hartung, and Sergeants Reese, Elcock, and Hannings. The prizes, seven in number, consisting of gold and silver medals and two finely mounted muskets, will be presented at the armory on Thursday evening next, by Majors Weaver and Thorp, Quartermaster Delany, and Mr. P. E. Abel, who were judges upon the occasion. This was the first excursion of the new organization of the old Guards. The muster-roll numbers over six hundred, and General Lyle hopes to parade one thousand men on the 22d day of February next. The new uniform of the Guards is very neat, and has been specially adapted for service. A most important feature is its comparatively small cost, which to many may be offered as an inducement to join the ranks of the regiment. In the present excited state of affairs throughout our continent, a knowledge of the art of war should be possessed by every man capable of bearing arms. Washington's sentiment, "In time of peace prepare for war," should be the ambition of every American citizen.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—John Naulty, while returning home from Fifteenth and Willow streets on Sunday night in a peaceful manner, though slightly intoxicated, was accosted by Policeman Elisha Rennerd, No. 378, of the Fourteenth Ward, who caught hold of him, and marched him off as a prisoner. Another policeman made his appearance, and also accompanied Mr. Naulty. While walking along quietly, Rennerd put his hand back of the prisoner and inserted it in his left hand vest pocket, and abstracted therefrom a pocket-book containing $57. The money was taken out, and the book placed in his (Naulty's) pants pocket. At the Station House Mr. Naulty was searched, and everything taken from him.

At the hearing yesterday his pocket-book was handed to him, but it contained no money. He charged the policeman with theft, whereupon Rennard left the Station House. Mr. Naulty was fined for being under the influence of liquor, and having no money to pay his fine, he would have been sent to prison had he not offered another officer a dollar to accompany him to a friend's house, where the requisite amount was obtained. Mr. Naulty, as any good citizen would do, proceeded not once to Alderman White's office, in Library street, and there entered complaint against Rennerd. A warrant was issued, placed in the hands of Constable Mead, and Rennerd was arrested. He had a hearing, and was held in $1000 bail to answer.

THE LAW COMMITTEE.—The Committee of Councils on Law met yesterday afternoon, in Select Council Chamber, and agreed upon Mr. Evans' resolution, presented to Common Council on Thursday last, to levy a tax of three per cent. upon the dividends of foreign insurance companies having agencies in this city, and ten per cent. on home insurance companies. The committee will report to Councils on Thursday an ordinance to the above effect. They also agreed upon presenting a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass an act annulling the act exempting certain property from taxation, and requiring all property to pay its proportion of tax.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTATION.—Last evening Mr. C. A. Walborn, late Postmaster of this city, was presented with a handsome silver teaset by those employed in the Post Office during Mr. Walborn's administration. Each piece in the set bore the following inscription:—"Presented to C. A. Walborn, by the Employes of the Philadelphia Post Office, as a testimonial of their esteem, October 1, 1866." The presentation took place at Shinn's Hotel, Broad street, above Chesnut, and the presentation speech was made by Mr. William Godwin, for many years Chief Accountant in the office. Mr. Walborn, on receiving the handsome present, made a brief and appropriate reply.

FURTHER HEARING.—Daniel Drain, charged with complicity in robbing the fireproof safe in the office of Clarkson & Wright, Twenty-second and Market streets, on Wednesday night last, was up again at the Central Station yesterday afternoon. The testimony adduced not being sufficient to hold him for trial, he was committed for a further examination on Monday next.

NORTHERN HOME FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—The lady managers of the above institution intend giving a festival at National Hall on the evening of the 27th of November. A preliminary meeting is to be held on Wednesday afternoon, at the Hall.

NAVAL.—The United States steamers *Dan*, Captain Chandler; *Taipa*, Captain Hill; and monitor *Onondaga*, Commander Prait, all from New York, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard yesterday afternoon.

AN AGED WOMAN FOUND IN A POND.—Last night an aged German woman was found almost drowned in a pond near Seventh street and Germantown road. She was removed to the Nineteenth Ward Station House.

THE CAMDEN "BOYS IN BLUE"—The "Boys in Blue" of Camden will proceed to Watertord, New Jersey, this evening, to attend the Republican meeting to be held there. Members are requested to be at the hall at 6 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—The barque *Village Bede*, Captain Little, arrived yesterday from Londonderry with one hundred immigrant passengers.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A fire occurred yesterday afternoon at No. 2530 Pine street, caused by children playing with matches. But little damage was done.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ARMY BLANKETS.—
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, October 22, 1866.
Will be offered for sale at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, the 5th of November next, commencing at 12 o'clock M.,
FIFTY THOUSAND (MORE OR LESS) UNITED STATES ARMY BLANKETS,
new and in good condition. Samples can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, and at this office.
ALSO,
5193 pairs BUCKSKIN GLOVES,
2649 " WOOLLEN MITTENS.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds. Purchasers must remove the property within five days after the purchase.
The Blankets will be delivered in bales of 50 each.
G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General,
10 22 12t Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 S NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 29§

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
10 24 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street,
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
OF THE
ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-NIGHT, POSITIVELY LAST TIME
OF
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, October 30, at 8, by universal desire,
AND POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME,
the brilliantly successful
GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
(L'ETOILE DU NORD),
WITH NEW SCENERY,
ENTIRELY NEW DRESSES AND APPOINTMENTS,
INCREASED ORCHESTRA,
TWO MILITARY BANDS,
AND ITS UNEQUALLED GREAT CAST.
MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG,
MISS AMALIA M. HAUCK,
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
MME FLEURY, MME RICARDI,
CONDUCTOR.....CARL BERGMANN.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, October 31, at 8,
ONLY NIGHT OF
MEYERBEER'S IMMORTAL MASTERWORK,
LES HUGUENOTS,
WITH UNEQUALLED SPLENDOR,
NEW AND COSTLY COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES, APPOINTMENTS, AND
STAGE EFFECTS,
INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
MILITARY BANDS, ETC. ETC.,
And a most extraordinary cast, including
THE ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
CARMEN POCH, NATALI-TESTA, BONCONI,
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
BERNARDI, FOSSATI, BANFI,
REICHARDT, MANCINI, SCHEELE,
VOELDEN, PIANIGIANI.
THURSDAY, November 1,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
In compliance with numerous requests,
AND FOR THE LAST TIME,
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OF ALL MODERN COMIC OPERAS,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
with its unmitigated success.
FRIDAY, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
SATURDAY, GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
with a most extraordinary cast.
The sale of tickets for any of the above-named performances commences
THIS MORNING,
at the Box Office of the Academy, and at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 632 Chesnut street, corner Seventh.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
WILLIAM E. SINN & CO.....LESSEES
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.
TUESDAY EVENING, October 30,
LAST NIGHT
OF
MISS LEO HUDSON,
MISS LEO HUDSON,
MISS LEO HUDSON,
MISS LEO HUDSON,
MISS LEO HUDSON,
MISS LEO HUDSON,
who will appear in her popular impersonation of
THE FRENCH SPY.
THE FRENCH SPY.
THE FRENCH SPY.
Mathilde, Henriet Aime, } .....MISS LEO HUDSON
Supported by the strength of the Company.
To be followed by the popular Orton specialty,
NURSERY CHICKWEED.
To conclude with,
DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO GERMANTOWN?
WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 31,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 31,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 31,
First Appearance here in Thirteen Years
First Appearance here in Thirteen Years
First Appearance here in Thirteen Years
OF
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
IN
RIP VAN WINKLE,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
with entirely new scenery, properties, etc.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 3,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.
Lessee.....Mr. J. K. MURPHY
Stage Manager.....ROBERT JONES
Business Manager.....J. C. McCORMACK
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE
NEW COMPANY,
NEW COMPANY,
NEW COMPANY,
and the charming actress,
MISS ANNIE HOWE,
MISS ANNIE HOWE,
MISS ANNIE HOWE, MISS ANNIE HOWE,
MISS ANNIE HOWE, MISS ANNIE HOWE,
MISS ANNIE HOWE, MISS ANNIE HOWE,
MISS ANNIE HOWE, MISS ANNIE HOWE,
From the London Theatres, who will make her third appearance in America on
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, October 30,
in a thrilling sensational Drama entitled
THE BETTING BOY'S CAREER.
THE BETTING BOY'S CAREER.
THE BETTING BOY'S CAREER.
ROWLEY FRANKS, the Betting Boy.....Miss ANNIE HOWE
COLONEL LYLE.....Mr. J. DELAFIELD
To be followed by the screaming Farce,
SWIGG'S MISHAPS.
Rosetta, with song.....Imogene Tracey
To conclude with the
HOLE IN THE WALL.
Thomas.....Mr. F. Wren
In preparation, the thrilling Drama entitled
THE LONE MAN OF THE OCEAN.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle and Parquet.....30 cents
Orchestra Chairs.....50 cents
Gallery.....15 cents
Private Boxes.....$3 and $5
Seats in Private Box.....75 cents
Doors open at 7 P. M., and the curtain will rise precisely at 8 to 8
The Box Office will be open daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. where seats may be secured.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
WOMEN WILL TALK.
ANOTHER NEW COMEDY.
MRS. JOHN DREW
AS MRS BELLE GABBERTON,
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
De Walden's Comedy, from the French,
"WOMEN WILL TALK,"
with new scenery and great cast.
Concluding with "MAZEPPA; OR, THE UNTAMED ROCKING HORSE,"
with Craig, Hemple, Annie Ward, etc.
Friday—BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
Monday next—MR DAN BRYANT.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commence at 7½
GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, October 30,
FOURTEENTH NIGHT OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear, for the second time, as
RUY BLAS,
in Victor Hugo's Romantic Play of that name
Mr. J. B. Roberts.....as.....Don Cæsar
Mr. Barton Hill.....as.....Don Saluste
To conclude with the popular Drama of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Don Cæsar de Bazan.....Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
Wednesday, EDWIN BOOTH as RICHARD III

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Continued Success of
MISS KATE FISHER,
AND EL NINO EDDIE, THE WONDER.
Every Evening, the Grand Drama of the
CATARACT OF THE GANGES. [10 29 4t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT."
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 20 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720 726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16§

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FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscription all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise impar's health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for instruction, 6 months.....$8·00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months.....$5·00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 20 3m Professors HEIDERANDT & LEWIS

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Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
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8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.
Repairing correctly and promptly attended to.

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8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware

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Etc. Etc. Etc.
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WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
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Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
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The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 5

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FINE WATCH REPAIRING,
Invite the attention of the public.
All work warranted for one year. [5 26

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
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We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 28§

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DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHLEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
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CHARLES WILLIAMS,
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THE EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES
WILL HEAT
Your Offices, Parlors, Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Rooms,
AT
LESS EXPENSE, LESS TROUBLE, NO DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.
They are all warranted to do the work. Call and see them, at G. W. LOOMIS',
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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frames, Pillars for Gas Works, Workshops, and Iron Fronts, etc.
Railroad Stations, Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Ashcroft & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

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OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

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MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
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EXPERIENCE PROVES IT
MARVIN'S SAFES
ARE THE BEST.
ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF.
ALWAYS DRY.
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MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.
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No. 721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall),
And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.
FAMILY SAFES, BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS, SECONDHAND SAFES.
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LAP RUGS,
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A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at low prices, together with our usual assortment of
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WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
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MOSES NATHANS,
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SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s
COGNAC
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
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SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails
"CITY OF WASHINGTON".....Saturday, October 27
"CITY OF LIMERICK".....Wednesday, October 31
"CITY OF LONDON".....Saturday, November 3
"CITY OF MANCHESTER".....Wednesday, November 7
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin, Gold.....$90 Steerage, Currency.....$35
To London..... 95 To London..... 40
To Paris..... 100 To Paris..... 50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No 132S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical shipcarpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue above La

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1866.

The Effect of an "Enlightened" Foreign Policy.

THERE seems to be a feeling of satisfaction in certain quarters at the announcement of the alleged intention of the Government to change its foreign policy, and demand immediate reparation from England, and the instantaneous evacuation of Mexico by France. We are told that a foreign war would do us good; that there is nothing so potent in healing family broils as an attack from a mutual foe; and that all the difficulties of our internal position would be at once removed did we declare war against Great Britain. The conservative party, headed by the New York *Herald*, rejoice greatly over what they suppose is an indication of the intention of the Executive to insist on certain claims which, in [all probability, will produce a conflict between ourselves and some foreign nation.

We cannot gain by pressing these claims, nor do we believe that the President has any intention of such a course. We cannot bring ourselves to have so poor an opinion of his patriotism as to suppose that, in order to free himself from the consequences of domestic blunders, he would endanger our nation, nor, in order to turn popular attention away from his reconstruction failure, that he would expose us to a war with a powerful country. Although the declaration of war rests with Congress, yet should Mr. Johnson insist on our claims, the pride of our people would compel us to sustain him, even though we knew that by such demands we were risking success and yielding up peace. Hence it is within his power to cause a foreign war by premature claims on Great Britain. This line of conduct he has been frequently advised to adopt by certain followers If there is one act more criminal than another in all the misdeeds of which our Executive is capable, the adoption by Mr. Johnson of the course laid down for him would be the most vile. For personal or political ends to invoke the evils of war, and to hazard our national honor, incur another enormous debt, and sacrifice tens of thousands of lives, is a crime worthy only of a Nero. No, we do not believe that the President dreams of precipitating a war between our land and a powerful and wily foe.

Let those who are thus talking think for a moment of the effect. Supposing that victory was certain, and that all the lives which were lost were of no account, let us see the certain effect. Our bonds would sink to the level of those of the small German potentates. Those already issued would lose the too credulous holders half their investment, while the new loan to be incurred, if negotiated at all, would involve a condition of taxation which is fearful to contemplate. For all this, we would get in return, what? A prestige for the Administration and national glory. National glory is an excellent thing, but the cost of it in the past has been so remarkably dear, that when we have a trifling debt of two thousand five hundred millions of dollars involved, we do not think that we can afford it. The result on our people is well expressed by Rev. Sidney Smith:—

"We can inform Jonathan what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory:—Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot; taxes upon everything which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell, or taste; taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion; taxes on everything on earth and the waters under the earth; on everything that comes from abroad or is grown at home; taxes on the raw material; taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man; taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health; on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal; on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice; on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribbons of the bride. At bed or board, couchant or levant, we must pay! The school-boy whips his taxed top; the beardless youth manages his taxed horse, with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road; and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, which has paid 7 per cent., into a spoon that has paid 15 per cent., flings himself back upon his chintz bed, which has paid 22 per cent., and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a license of a hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then immediately taxed from 2 to 10 per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble; and he is then gathered to his fathers—to be taxed no more!"

We have not quite reached that pass yet, but the adoption of an *enlightened* foreign policy would undoubtedly lead to that result.

Already we are feeling the effects of a vast revenue system. The same author, forty-six years ago, prophesied the effect, and we are suffering from it to-day. He said:—

"In addition to all this, the habit of dealing with large sums will make the Government avaricious and profuse; and the system itself will infallibly generate the base vermin of spies and informers, and a still more pestilent race of political tools and retainers of the meanest and most odious description; while the prodigious patronage which the collecting of this splendid revenue will throw into the hands of the Government, will invest it with so vast an influence, and hold out such means and temptations to corruption, as all the virtue and public spirit, even of republicans, will be unable to resist."

The dire effects predicted are already felt, but in a less degree than would follow the change prophesied. Let those who favor the proposed alteration in our treatment of foreign powers think well before they act. We are endangering our safety, exposing thousands of our citizens to death, and securing almost certain bankruptcy. And all in order that the domestic entanglements of the Administration may be solved, and some of our citizens secure the immediate payment of certain claims, which may be recovered without detriment a decade hence! We are, therefore, unalterably opposed to the promised "enlightened" foreign policy.

The Continued Hostility of the Rebel Leaders.

ALL thoughtful persons foresaw, long ago, that the greatest dangers consequent upon the Rebellion would have to be met after the war was over, and in connection with the question of reconstruction. So long as the spirit of disloyalty manifested itself in physical warfare, the conflict of armed hosts, there was really but little danger to be apprehended from it. The very boldness of its display disarmed it, by showing the nation its true character. But when the Rebellion had been crushed, as to its open and outward manifestations, and the spirit of treason concealed itself under the guise of a claim for constitutional rights, and thought to gain by political chicanery, and through the established forms of the Government, those ends which it had failed to achieve by armed rebellion, then our really greatest danger began to manifest itself. The peril now is in putting political power into the hands of men who are at heart just as hostile to our Government, and just as truly bent upon its overthrow, as they were when they had arms in their hands, and stood in battle array against the forces of the Union. This danger is all the more serious because it is less obvious Through it disloyalty does not go directly and openly to its end, as it did in rebellion but approaches it circuitously and by indirection.

The real point is just here — that the masses of the Southern whites are as truly the enemies of our Government now as they ever were! Does anybody suppose that they have changed their sentiments, and that they now love the Government they so recently hated? Does Southern independence look any the less attractive to them, now that it is surrounded with the halo of the "lost cause?"

Now, in one sense, we do not find fault with these people for their sentiments of devotion to the cause of Southern independence. It is quite natural that they should continue to love and hallow a cause in whose defense they risked and suffered so much. It would be very *unnatural* should they suddenly become the enthusiastic friends of that Union which they recently hated so bitterly.

In this view of the case, we see nothing unnatural in the public adornment of Rebel graves, or in the cherishing of the memory of Rebel heroes, or in the selection of prominent Rebels for all important offices at the South. It is just what we might expect. But we *do* insist that it is the height of folly and presumption on the part of the people who do love the Union, and who mean to maintain it, to put power into the hands of those so inimical to us. It is voluntarily incurring a risk such as no other nation on earth would think of incurring. It is putting power into the hands of those who beforehand declare their enmity towards us, and their desire for the overthrow of all that we hold most dear. We make it possible for these men to inflict upon us the very calamity which we have just expended 300,000 lives and $3,000,000,000 to avoid. How often during the war, had the Rebels had a representation in Congress—as the Democrats now maintain that they were entitled to have—could they, by a union with the Copperhead element of the North, have controlled the legislation of the country, cut off supplies from the army, and secured the success of the Rebellion!

It is against the *leaders* in the Rebellion, the *perjured* leaders, that the particular clause of the Constitutional amendment so obnoxious to the South is aimed. These men, by every consideration of justice and prudence, are not entitled to be intrusted with power. On every possible occasion they insist upon eulogizing the "lost cause" of the Rebellion—holding it up to the sympathy and admiration of the world as a just and rightful struggle, and instilling into the minds of the rising generation of the South a fierce and vindictive hatred of the Government of the United States. To entrust such men with political power is the height of imprudence. They have already abused the confidence and generosity of the nation, which might most justly have inflicted upon them the severest punishment. They are contemptuously spurning the offers of reconciliation that we are holding out to them. They are every day showing more and more clearly that they are unfit to take part in the government of the country.

The Canvass in New Jersey.

NEW JERSEY, which was so gallantly won from the Democratic party last fall, is again the scene of an active and exciting political canvass. There is no general ticket before the people, so that the fight centres upon the members of Congress and members of the State Legislature. The Legislature will very probably have the selection of a United States Senator in place of Senator Wright, whose precarious health will force him to resign. The Congressional canvass is very spirited, and looks very promising for the Republicans. The First and Second Districts are those that we already hold, and in which our success by increased majorities is not at all doubtful. In the Third District, John Davidson is making a splendid canvass, but has a pretty heavy majority to overcome. In the Fourth, John Hill is pretty nearly sure to be chosen. His opponent is Jack Rogers—a notorious and offensive Copperhead—who has been a standing object of ridicule in Congress ever since he has been there, and who is so distasteful to the better part of the Democratic party in his district that they have nominated an independent candidate against him. It looks, therefore, as though Jack's career was about ended. We believe Hill would beat him in a straight-out fight, but with a division in the Democratic ranks Hill's election is certain. In the Fifth District, G. A. Halsey is making a gallant fight against the renegade Gilchrist, and bids fair to beat him handsomely.

As things stand, therefore, we are reasonably sure of holding our own on Congress, and have good prospects of gaining two members. The Republicans are active and earnest, while the opposition are sluggish and dispirited. They still harp away dolefully on the negro issue, but it has become so thoroughly stale and worn-out that nobody minds it any more. If our Republican friends do their duty, and get out the full vote, New Jersey will give a good account of herself next Tuesday.

OBITUARY.

Miss Frances A. Seward.

With sincere regret we announce the death this morning, at half-past 6 o'clock, of Miss Frances A. Seward, only daughter of Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State. She was an amiable and accomplished young lady, and devotedly attached to her father, who reciprocated her affection with the most tender and considerate love. His bereavement is indeed great.

Miss Seward, while an invalid at Auburn, where she was suffering from an affection of the lungs, which did not prevent her from visiting her mother's grave daily, received a despatch conveying the tidings of her father's serious illness on his return from his western tour with the President. She hastened from the grave of her mother to her suffering father, joined him at Harrisburg, and accompanied him to this city, where she remained until her death. Her tender care aided in restoring her father, and seemed to have given her renewed vigor, as her health steadily improved, and she rode out on several occasions with the family.

About ten days since, however, she had a bilious attack of extraordinary severity, and for a few days past laid in a comatose state, not recognizing any one. Yesterday, however, she seemed to rally, and was conscious of her father's attendance on her. The improvement was but temporary, as she had a profuse perspiration during the night, and died this morning, as we have stated. Miss Seward was in her 22d year.

The funeral service will take place at St. John's Church, at 3½ o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon. The remains will be removed to Auburn, N. Y., but it has not yet been determined at what time.—*Washington Star, 29th.*

—*L'Etendard* relates the following ludicrous incident which lately occurred during a marriage ceremony in a commune in the Departement de la Somme:—"The Mayor having asked the bridegroom's father whether he consented to his son's marriage, the father replied:—'Well, yes, I consent; but I tell you, Mr. Mayor, that my son has the handle of a whip which I very much desire to possess; I have often asked him to give it to me, but he has always refused; now, I should like him to promise it to me here, in your presence, and then I shall consent to his marriage heartily.' The young bridegroom at once declared his willingness not only to give his father the handle of the whip, but the whip itself. Upon hearing this, the father gave him a hearty shake of the hand, and the marriage ceremony was continued."

—A French paper publishes the following:—Amason, a native of Paris, who, while living, some time back, at Viterbo, generously devoted himself to the care of the cholera patients, received a visit, after his return to his humble room in the Rue Cousin, Paris, from Monsignor de Mirodel, who presented to him, in the name of the Pope, the patent and cross, in gold, of Knight of the first class of the Pontifical Order of St. Sylvestre. The patent bears the autograph signature of Pius IX.

—The renowned well of St. Keyne, in Ireland, famous for its alleged power, is in a state of neglect; the channel which supplied the marvellous waters is stopped, the bed of the fountain filled with dry stones. The sacred water is still procurable at a neighboring cottage, from the original spring.

—It appears by official statistics that the number of marriages in Ohio for the year ending July 1, 1866, is full twenty per cent. above that in any one year, either before or during the war. Probably there has been a similar increase in other States, and if so, the waste of life by the war is likely to be made up.

—The Petersburg (Va.) *Express* says partridges are more abundant than for many years; hares jump from behind every bush; coons infest every cornfield; opossums despoil every persimmon tree; squirrels fill the forest; foxes bark around every henery; and the music of the hounds resounds on every breeze.

—The *Cronique Suisse* states that a Protestant minister named Mathys, who died recently at Stanz (Unterwalden), has left an autobiography written in twenty-seven languages.

—A surgical journal speaks of a man who lived five years with a ball in his head. Job Squires says he has known ladies to live twice as long with nothing but balls in their heads.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO! THIS EXQUISITE PERfume delights everybody. It possesses rare sweetness and delicacy, excelling everything we have used. For sale by all the principal Druggists.—*Pittsburg Commercial.* 7 14 6mrp

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The *originators* of the anæsthetic use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Extract teeth without any pain. More than 3400 persons have signed our certificate scroll to that effect. The list can be seen at our rooms, at No. 737 WALNUT Street. Come to headquarters. We never fail. 10 5 1m

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country. 7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO.

'OUR NEW HOUSE;

Or, Pleasures of House-Hunting."

A HUMOROUS LECTURE on the above subject will be delivered by

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE,

AT MUSICAL FUND HALL,

THURSDAY EVENING, November 1, 1866,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Under the auspices of the Philalethean Literary Association. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Single tickets, 25 cents; for sale at TRUMPLER'S MUSIC STORE, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 10 30 2t*

THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION will hold its First Annual Exhibition in Philadelphia at No. 921 CHESNUT Street, on MONDAY, November 19 1866.

Ladies throughout the country, engaged in Art pursuits, are cordially invited to contribute to the Exhibition. The works received to consist of Paintings, Original or copied in oil, water-colors, and pastel; Sketches, Studies, and Drawings of all description; Wood sculpture in Art and sculpture: Models in plaster; Personified Engravings, and Lithographs executed by such works of art in their possession, cause by long women, are also requested to aid the The name of the contributor, and residence, and piece, the owner's or artist's name pany each article sent for sale, the price, must accompany each article sent for sale, the price, must accom- 10 30 tuths 6t MRS. E. C. HOYT, President.

FRENCH DRESSING.—THIS IS A superior article for restoring the Color of Ladies' and Children's Shoes that have been defaced by wear THAYER & COWPERTHWAIT, No. 417 COMMERCE Street, Wholesale Agents. By the bottle at the principal Retail Shoe Stores. 10 25 19t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION, for Cape May County, New Jersey, held on Saturday, 27th instant, renominated Hon. THOMAS BEESLEY by acclamation for the General Assembly.

The following Resolutions were introduced by Hon. William W. Ware, State Senator, and unanimously adopted by the Convention:—

Whereas, In the recent struggle for the preservation of the American Union, a struggle forced by traitors on the loyal people of the United States in vindication of the right to perpetuate our free institutions and to sustain the majesty of the law, the recent war against traitors and Rebels was prosecuted by Union men with that spirit, energy, and determined purpose which are felt only by loyal freemen, and which alone have crowned our efforts with success, and restored peace and harmony to our distracted country; and

Whereas, By the action of the Chief Executive of these United States, who, we believe, has proved recreant not only to the cause of the Union but also to the principles and the party which elevated him to his high position, and that the policy adopted by him, and accepted by traitors North and South, is retarding a just and equitable settlement of existing national difficulties and delaying the reconstruction of the Rebel States on a proper basis;

Therefore, Resolved, That we owe it as a duty not only to our country and ourselves, but especially to the loyal, fire tried Unionists of the South, to oppose all measures calculated to subvert the great principles which so many have sacrificed their lives and fortunes to defend, and that we will never willingly permit the just fruits of our national victory, purchased by such sacrifices to aid the cause of treason whether by the Executive or the minions of treason in the National Legislature.

Resolved, That we hold the reconstruction policy of Andrew Johnson, harmonizing with traitors, as dangerous in the extreme, and we cordially and fully endorse, and will sustain, the measures proposed by our loyal Congress for the reconstruction of the rebellious States.

Resolved, That treason is a crime, and as odious now as when perpetrated by Arnold, and should receive the punishment it justly merits.

Resolved, That we will oppose any measure contemplating repudiation of the national debt, or assuming any portion of the debt contracted by traitors for the destruction of the Union.

Resolved, That to the soldiers and sailors who fought our battles and secured our victory, we owe a debt of lasting gratitude.

Resolved, That the nomination of William Moore, of Atlantic county, as our candidate for Congress, meets our cordial approval, and that for his untiring devotion to the Union, he shall together with the nominations here made for Assembly, Sheriff, etc., receive our hearty support.

Ordered to be printed in the Philadelphia EVENING TELEGRAPH and Cape May *Ocean Wave*.

WALTER A. BARROWS,
It Secretary Convention.

METHODIST CENTENARY.—A CARD —There are in this city a great many persons, not in actual communion with the Methodist Episcopal Church, who are its earnest friends, and would be glad to have an opportunity of testifying their regard. The object of this card is to let such friendly persons know that the Methodist Episcopal Church is now celebrating its centenary by religious services, and gifts and offerings for the advancement of religion.

In this city the Methodist churches are making a special and earnest effort by "thank offerings" to endow Dickinson College, located at Carlisle Pennsylvania. We cannot doubt that many of the sons of Methodism, now in other branches of the Church, with a number of others who appreciate her mission, especially to the masses, will be happy to send in an offering when they learn how it may be done.

To such we extend our greetings, and invite them to send contributions to Rev. S. W. THOMAS, No. 1018 ARCH St., or to any of the Methodist pastors. 10 27 6t

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION was the unflinching friend of the colored people during their bitter slavery, and now it supports among them three hundred Christian teachers, who benefit three hundred freedmen in ways too numerous to mention. We ask our readers to aid in its noble work, through its Agent, Mr. CORLISS who is now canvassing in our city for this Association. 10 30 6t

FALL STYLE HATS.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,

Hat and Cap Emporium,

9 1 3m4p

No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH St.

HAVE JUST OPENED,

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!

Best Glover, warrantec kid, $1·15.
Jouvin Kid Gloves, our own importation.
Ladies' very fine Cloth Gloves, kid tops.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves very cheap.
Chasson & Co.'s Ladies' Buck Gloves, warranted finest goods imported.
Gents' Fall and Winter Gloves.
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Ladies' Fine White French Cloth Gloves, stitched and plain.
Gents' Driving Gloves, Gents' Tilbury Cloth Gloves.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.

Hamburg Edgings by the yard, elegant designs.
Hamburg Insertings by the yard.
Needle-work Cambric Bands, greatly reduced.
Handsome Embroidered Infants' Waists.
Linen Hdkfs., hemstitched, cheapest in the city.
Black Silk, at great bargains.
Heavy Colored Moire Antiques, all silk, $3 50.
Superb quality Black Moire Antiques.
Heavy Solid-color Silks.
Finest French Plaid Poplins.
Super Plain French Poplins.
Pim's Real Irish Poplins plain.
Pim's Triple Plaid Poplins, finest imported.
Handsome Stripe Delaines, 31 cents.
French Chintzes, 3 yard wide.

CLOAKING CLOTHS!

Ladies' Cloaking Cloths, 25 per cent. cheaper than cost.
Heavy Frosted Beaver, extra cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, from auction.
A full line of Men's and Ladies' Hosiery.
Linen Floor Cloths, three yards wide.
Linen Towels, Napkins, and Table Linen.
All the leading makes of Muslin, at less than package prices.

FLANNELS!

Best Ballardvale Flannels.
Stephens & Gilbert Flannels.
4-4 All Wool Flannels, 65c., from auction.
Heavy Shaker Flannel, at 50c., all wool.
Shaker Flannels, 60c. to $1·25.
Canton Flannels, 20 to 87½c.

HDKFS! HDKFS! HDKFS!

Real Pointe Hdkfs., from $12 to $45.
Real Pointe Applique Hdkfs.
Suitable Lace Hdkfs., very cheap.
Hem Hdkfs. 25c., a bargain.

BALMORAL SKIRTS!
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2000 Balmoral Skirts, from $2 to $10, cheapest goods ever offered.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!

Made expressly for our sales.
Real Cluny Lace Collars.
Real Valenciennes Collars, new shape. [10 30 tuths3t

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No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS — NOTTINGHAM LACE FOR CURTAINS, by the yard.

Now on hand a very large stock of either of the above, very much better for the same price than usual. Before purchasing call and be convinced.

WOOLLEN MATS AND TIDIES.—Just received, another lot of those beautiful colored Mats and Tidies, at a reduction of 50 per cent on recent prices.

HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, AND FLOUNCINGS.—Just opened, a very large supply at reduced prices.

COTTON MECHLIN NET, for Friends' use; full yard wide, very fine, clear, and stiff.

EMBROIDERED FIGURED NETS, for Vestibules, etc. Just received, 30 pieces, 5000 yards, of a small figure reasonably compact, at 75 cents per yard currency; 90 cents, gold, was the importer's price for them.

MEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, at 28, 31, 34, 37½, 40, and 44 cents better than usual for the price, by the dozen or single handkerchief. At WORNE'S Lace and Embroidery Store, No. 38 North EIGHTH Street. 1t*

REMOVAL.—THE PUBLICATION ROOMS of McELROY'S CITY DIRECTORY have been removed to No. 524 WALNUT Street, Room No. 22, third floor, back.

Corrections, removals, changes, etc., will be noted in this edition of 1867, if sent to early as above. 1t* A. McELROY.

A SPLENDID DISPLAY

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CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

FOR LADIES' SACQUES.

Prices much less than other Establishments.

A MAMMOTH STOCK

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FOR MENS' AND BOYS' WEAR.

GREAT BARGAINS

In Black Gros Grain Silks.

A large Stock of DRESS GOODS at Low Prices,

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LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

IN LADIES' AND GENTS' SIZES.

THE LARGEST STOCK

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Retailing at Importers' Prices.

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Embracing the most ELEGANT and UNIQUE ARTICLES for the Table, designed expressly for

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And arranged in single pieces and tasteful combinations.

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JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

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Made expressly to their order, by BARDOU, OF PARIS.

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New designs, prepared especially for their Sales.

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PEARL, RUSSIA LEATHER, MOROCCO, JAPANNED AND FANCY CASES,

OF THE BEST MAKES,

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OPERA GLASSES.—Fine Opera Glasses made by M. BARDOU, of Paris.

Imported and for sale only by

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TO SPORTSMEN.

A gentleman having no further use for

A PAIR OF YOUNG THOROUGHBRED SETTERS,

Is desirous of disposing of the same.

INQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE. [10 24 6t4p*

$10,000 AND $5000.—SEVERAL SUMS of these amounts to invest upon Mortgage. Apply to A. FITLER, Conveyancer, 10 29 3t* No. 51 North SIXTH Street.

CLOAKINGS.

Plain Black French Beavers.
Frosted Beavers, plain and fancy.
Astrachan Cloths.
Castorine Cloakings.
Fancy Fall and Winter Cloakings.
Finest grades Staple Cloakings

CASSIMERES.

Full line Black Cassimeres and Doeskins.
New Fancies for Business Suits.
"Harris" and other good American makes.
Low-priced goods for Boys' wear.
Double and Twist Cassimeres, low prices.

BLANKETS.

Cheaper than ever.
86, 87 and 88—excellent Blankets.
Large sizes and fine qualities.
Blankets supplied by the quantity.
Quilts—Alhambra, Honeycomb, etc.
Extra size and quality Marseilles Quilts.

DRESS GOODS.

Empress Cloths, all colors, good for $1·25.
Lupin's French Merinoes, 5-4 wide, $1·25.
" " " extra quality, $1·50.
Plaid Poplins, $1 01 75, $1·40, and $1·56.
Just opened, several cases, at unusually low prices.
Silk-faced Poplins, handsome shades, of light and dark colors, $2·28 and $2·50.
68-cent double-width Green and Blue Plaid Poplins.

FLANNELS.

Large stock at the new lowest prices.
Shaker Flannels, full line, much reduced.
Red, Blue, Grey, and White Twills.
Ballardvale Fine White Flannels, 63c to $1·25.

WIDE SHEETINGS,

By the yard or piece, all widths.
Scarce fine 9-8 and 5-4 Pillow Muslins.
New York Mill's and all other good Shirtings
25 cent yard-wide extra Bleached Muslin 1 case.
25 cent yard-wide best Unbleached, 3 bales.

CANTON FLANNELS.

Good reliable makes only kept.
Extra good Plush, in bleached and unbleached.
28 to 87 cents will get a good Canton Flannel.
By the piece at wholesale prices.

BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK.

Two yards wide Barnsley, $2·25 for good quality.
Two yards wide Barnsley, finest grades.
Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Linens of every kind.
French stock Linen Goods, prices low.

GENTS' MAUDS.

Carriage Rugs, Table Covers etc.
Mammoth stock now open with daily additions, bought principally *for cash*, on most favorable terms, and rapidly selling at retail and in quantities

COOPER & CONARD,

10 29 2trp S. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.

IMPORTANT SALE

OF A VERY CHOICE AND RECHERCHE COLLECTION OF

ENGLISH AND FRENCH OIL AND WATER COLOR

PAINTINGS,

To take Place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, November 1 and 2, at 7½ O'clock,

AT THE

ART GALLERY OF THE AUCTIONEERS,

No. 1110 CHESNUT Street.

We are gratified in offering to the public this truly magnificent collection in which are nearly 100 specimens, that were selected in London and Paris by a gentleman of cultivated taste, ably assisted by one of our most gifted Artists; none of which works have yet been exhibited in America. Many of the first masters are here represented by guaranteed original specimens, which have unquestionable pretensions to a high cast of artistic character, eminently superior in their peculiar line as works of art to anything offered to the public of this city, reflecting in the most positive manner the powerful and comprehensive grasp of intellect that stamp the English and French pencil with such life-like portraiture.

Among the most prominent names whose productions would be an acquisition to the choicest collections of the country, are the following:—

J. F. Herring	Frantz,
William Shayer, Sr.,	Lebas,
J. D. Harding,	Hammerton,
James E. Meadows,	Knell,
J. Morris,	Burrell,
C. Cognet,	Kennard,
A. Calame,	G. Schopin,
Theodore Frere,	F. Musin,
James Webb,	Z. Netterman,
P. L. Couterier,	Horace Vernet,
Ferdinand Mahrohn,	Lamont de Metz,
Paul Carou,	Saurfelt,
Perel,	Berthier,
Gilbert,	Cattermole,
J. Wissant,	J. Rutin,
O. R. Jacobi,	Taylor.

And many others of note, both native and foreign.

The paintings are now on view, and will continue so day and evening, until the nights of sale.

Catalogues may be obtained either of the Auctioneers or in the Gallery

10 29 4t5p THOMAS BIRCH & SON, Auctioneers.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH

EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER 13, N. R.

NEW YORK,

PUNCTUALLY AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships

ALABAMA.....LIMEBURNER, Commander
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Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

10 19 1m4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York

H. L. LEAF, Agent.

Office Adams' Express, No. 320 Chesnut street.

STAR LINE TO NEW ORLEANS.

The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—

MORNING STAR.....On Saturday, October 20
MONTEREY.....On Wednesday, October 24
HAVANA.....On Saturday, October 27
MISSOURI.....On Wednesday, October 31

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to

C. K. GARRISON, President,

GARRISON & ALLEN,

10 10 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

H. L. LEAF, Agent,

Office Adams' Express, No. 320 Chesnut street.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,

SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR

NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabin.....$6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin.....$25. Second class.....$12
SAVANNAH cabin.....25. Second class.....12

Every SATURDAY, Star line for

NEW ORLEANS Direct NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60 Second cabin..$40. Second class..$3 0
First cabin.. 60 Second cabin.. 40. Second class.. 28

With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.

For freight or passage, apply to

ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,

10 19 4p o. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

REGULAR LINE FOR HART FORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The steamer NEVADA Captain Grumley, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, November 1.

Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to

10 29 3t* WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. WHARVES.

CANTON GINGER.

Fresh Imported Canton Preserved Ginger, Dry and in Syrup,

OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

8 14 6 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

FOR SALE, WITH POSSESSION—Desirable Dwellings, No. 1712 Pine street and No. 121 Seventieth street. S. KINGSTON McCAY, 10 27 3t4p* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Gounod's *Faust* was well rendered last evening at the Academy. Miss Kellogg sang her *role* very gracefully, but her voice is hardly dramatic enough to awaken that sympathy on the part of the audience which Frederici invariably did. The latter's "Marguerite" was a model in its way, but Miss Kellogg's is the nearest to it we have yet seen. Mazzoleni was very fine as "Faust." In the first act, particularly, he was far ahead of all others who have essayed the part in Philadelphia. In the latter portion of the opera, however, he seemed at times to lack that fire and energy which the character so imperatively demands, and on this account his impersonation was not as efficient as it otherwise would have been.

The omission by the management of the fine "dancing scene" and its musical adjuncts in the last act lost him a good opportunity for fine passionate acting Himmer in this scene was superb, and we doubt not Mazzoleni would have been equally acceptable. His "Faust," however, is not one of his best *roles*; it is good, but could be better.

Bellini did not seem to make as much out of the part of "Valentine" as one with his abilities should have done. It is a small part, but the dying scene can be made very impressive; and this Bellini signally failed in. The part in itself may be beneath him, but his indifference in it made it seem almost *beyond* his capacities.

Antonucci was very good as "Mephistopheles," although inferior to Hermann in the same part. His singing was capital, but his general style was too heavy for so active a "spirit" as "Mephistopheles." His famous song in the second act, "Dio dell 'or del mondo, signor," and the *scena* in which it occurs, were very well done, and the song received an enthusiastic *encore*. Mad'lle Bonheur acquitted herself very creditably as "Siebel," singing her music very gracefully and impressively.

The orchestra was good, but the conductor was inclined *too much* to have it *piano*—a complaint in all our experience we have never yet had to make before of an orchestra. Taking the performance of *Faust* as a whole, it was not quite up to the "standard;" and would lose considerably by comparison with its performance by the Germans, with Hummer, Hermann, and Frederici in the principal *roles*.

This evening the *Star of the North* will be repeated, and to-morrow evening the grand *Huguenots*, cast to the full strength of the company, will be given.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—*Faust* was given in splendid style last night to a fine large audience.

This evening *L'Etoile du Nord* will be presented for the last time, with Kellogg, Hauck, and Testa in the cast.

To-morrow night *Les Huguenots* will be given, only time, with a powerful distribution of characters

On Thursday evening, by particular desire, for the last time, the great success of the season, *Crispino e la Comare*.

Friday, last night of the opera. A "Surprise" is is being arranged

On Saturday afternoon, farewell matinee. *Lucia di Lammermoor* will be presented, with Miss Amalia M. Hauck in the title *role*.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Leo Hudson appears again this evening in the *French Spy*. This is her great specialty. Two other pieces will also be played. To-morrow night Boucicault's great adaptation, *Rip Van Winkle*, will be produced, with new scenery, appointments, etc. Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the distinguished Philadelphia comedian, will assume the title *role* on this occasion, and make his first appearance here after an absence of thirteen years, during which time he has achieved triumphs in every large city in the world where the *English* language is spoken.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE.—Miss Annie Howe, Mr. J. Delafield, and the talented stock company appear in a fine bill to-night. The success of this new Thespian temple is complete.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Booth presents a remarkably attractive bill this evening. He appears in his great *roles* of "Ruy Blas" and "Don Cæsar de Bazan," supported by Mr. Barton Hill and Mr. J. B. Roberts.

NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. John Drew and the whole company in the new success, *Women Will Talk*. On next Monday evening Mr. Dan Bryant will appear.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Miss Kate Fisher made quite a hit in *The Cataract of the Ganges* last night. The house was crowded. She appears as "Zamine" again to-night. El Nino Eddie also performs his wonderful tight-rope eccentricities.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY win the "Championship" to-night in true Athletic style, and do other comical and pleasant things.

VALER'S WINTER GARDEN, Vine street, below Eighth.—Miss Agnes Sutherland and Miss Ada Tesman to-night.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(For Additional Local Items see Third Page.

EFFECTS OF GOING ON A BENDER.—Joseph Nichols and Thomas Moran, two jolly bricks, went on a batter together last night. As a natural consequence, both of them got joyfully hilarious under the influence of essence of rye and barley. Joseph embraced Thomas, and at the same time embraced the opportunity of abstracting Thomas' watch, which was a silver appendage attached to the latter's person, valued at $20. This little episode in the history of their friendship is said to have occurred at Nineteenth and South streets. On discovering that he had lost his time, he accused, not 'Procrastination,' but Joseph Nichols of being the thief of it. The latter personage, therefore, was taken into custody, and escorted to Alderman Lutz's office. After hearing the statements in the case, that gentleman held Nichols in default of $800 bail to answer at Court.

TILL-TAPPING, AND A CHASE.—A colored individual, who rejoices in the auriferous name of David Gold, undertook to make love to some of his namesake that was contained in the till of Officer Clark, who keeps store at Forty-second and Ludlow streets. He did succeed in getting some ten or twelve dollars from the drawer, when he was detected and chase was given. For some five or six squares the chase continued, until Officer Clark collared him, and then Gold was down—in the mouth, and was taken into the presence of Alderman Allen to answer for his little operation. After a hearing, he was held to answer for larceny.

A FATAL FALL.—John Boyle, aged 41 years, who keeps a tavern near Twenty-first and Callowhill streets, made a misstep, and falling down a flight of steps, fractured his skull in a terrible manner. Mr. Boyle lived only a short time after he was picked up. The Coroner will hold an inquest on his body.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

COACHMEN'S COATS.

COACHMEN'S COATS.

HUNTING COATS.

HUNTING COATS.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.—Messrs. Thomas & Son's sale of real estate took place to-day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, with the following result:—

2 shares Swiftsure Transportation Company	$50
28 shares Reliance Insurance Company	49¾
1 share Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts	$18
150 shares Chester Mining Company	no bid.
90 shares Delaware Mining Company	no bid.
100 shares Philadelphia Oil Creek Company	1 c.
50 shares Merrimack Mining Company	no bid.
5 shares Winona Mining Company	no bid.
50 shares Chippewa Mining Company	no bid.
53 shares New Jersey Mining Company	no bid.
160 shares Western Insurance Company	no bid.
$500 Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad Bonds	no bid.
474 shares New Granada Mining Company	no bid
53 shares Pennsylvania Mining Company	no bid
50 shares Bohemian Mining Company	5 cts
1866 shares State Hill Mining Company of New Jersey	no bid.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association	$99
15 shares American Anti-Incrustator Company	$50
1 share in the Mercantile Library Company	$30
5 share Philadelphia Library Company	$8
563 shares Amycus Old Mining Co.	$5 bid, not sold.
20 shares Farmers', Drovers', and Butchers' Drove Yard Company, par $50	$10
Residence No. 1918 Locust street opposite Rittenhouse Square	$28,500 bid, not sold.
Four-story brick Office Building No. 520 Walnut st., opposite Independence Square	$40,500 not sold
Three-story brick Dwelling, No 235 N. Twentieth street, south of Vine street	$11,700
Country Residence, eight acres, Bristol turnpike, near Torresdale	$5,500 bid, not sold.
Forney marble and brick Store, Nos. 10 and 12 N. Front street	passed
2 Dwellings, No. 1038 Parker street	$2200
Dwelling, No. 168 N. Sixth street	$7000
Dwelling, Fifth street, north of Poplar	$4400
Building Lot, Orchard street	$1350
Dwelling, Sixth street, with two Dwellings in the rear	$9400 bid, not sold.
Ground Rent, $20 a year	$215
Farm, 151 acres, Chester county, Pennsylvania	$20,000 bid, not sold.
Dwelling, No. 312 Christian street	$4700, not sold.
Brick and frame Dwellings, Nos. 1515, 1515, and 1517 Race street, 50 feet front, 120 feet deep	$7775
Dwelling, No. 1731 Bodine street	$1200 not sold.
5 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 Shield's court, between Lombard and South and Front and Second streets	$4000
Ground Rent, $20 a year	
Three-story brick Building, three story brick Store, Nos. 254 and 256 N. Fifth street, south of Vine with eight four-story brick Dwellings in the rear, 54 feet front	$709 bid, not sold.
2 Ground Rents, each $30 a year	$450 each
1 Ground Rent, $20 a year	$185

MALICIOUSLY DISPOSED PEOPLE.—A German woman, by the name of Therese Schilling, was arrested on a charge of malicious mischief yesterday afternoon. It appears that for some reason or other Therese had taken a violent spite against Mr. Beatty, who keeps a marble yard in Girard avenue, above Thirteenth street. She went to his place, and deliberately smashed up a tombstone that was standing in the yard. She was arrested and taken before Alderman Fitch, who committed her in default of $800 bail.

Henry Dubbs was also arrested about midnight last night on the charge of malicious mischief, at the corner of Germantown avenue and Jefferson street. It appears that Henry had been on a bender, and being rather of a sportive disposition, amused himself by breaking things generally in that locality. He was arrested, however, while in this jocular mood, and taken before Alderman Shoemaker, who committed him in default of $500 bail to answer.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—As Officer Houseworth, of the police, was walking along his beat, in the neighborhood of Second and Chatham streets, he noticed a number of young rowdies standing at that corner and blocking up the passage way. He went over to them and requested them to clear the way, in a very civil manner. One of the rowdies, who gave the name of Matthew Love ("What's in a name?"), turned on him, and used the most insulting and abusive language towards him. Officer Houseworth undertook to arrest him, when Love made a violent assault upon him, tearing the coat from his back. For a few moments the combat waxed fierce and hot, but the valor and prowess of the officer prevailed, and Love was put *hors de combat*, and had to surrender at discretion. The victorious officer marched his prisoner off to Alderman Cloud's office. After a hearing, that gentleman held Love in $1000 bail to answer at Court the charge of assault and battery.

A MASTERLY PIECE OF SWINDLING.—An enterprising individual, named Aaron Edwards, was arrested on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. It appears that Edwards represented himself to several of our wholesale establishments as a man in business, and well-to-do in the world. He represented that he had two stores in operation, was doing a good business, and did not owe a man a dollar. By such representations, it is alleged that he obtained bills of goods from some ten or twelve different merchants, averaging from $800 or $900 from each. After he had obtained the goods, it is alleged that he got his two stores sold out under a bogus execution from his brother, and pocketed the proceeds. Edwards was arrested for this neat little dodge, and was taken before Alderman Hurley, who held him for a further hearing.

TILL-TAPPING BY PROFESSIONALS.—Two young men, giving the names of Edward Baker and George Lennox, were arrested yesterday, about noon, for going through the till of a confectionery store that is kept by a Mr. William Mann, in Germantown road, above Norris street. They both went into the store, and, watching their opportunity, one of them reached over and took some four or five dollars from the money-drawer. Mr. Mann, however, saw them, and running after the thieves, had them arrested. They were taken before Alderman Cloud, and after a hearing in the case, were held in $800 bail each to answer at Court. One of them hails from New York, and the other from this city. They are each about twenty years old, and are evidently professionals.

NEARLY A DROWNING CASE.—About eight o'clock last evening, as a gentleman named Edward Griffiths, who resides in Bordentown, New Jersey, was standing on the pier the second wharf above Walnut street, he suddenly fell overboard. As Mr. Griffiths was not a good swimmer, his involuntary bath would have been the last he would ever have taken, if Officer Grimes, of the Harbor Police, had not jumped in after him and got him out. As a matter of course, Mr. Griffiths was very grateful to the man who saved his life, and expressed his most heartfelt thanks for saving him from a watery grave.

A PETTY LARCENY.—A woman, by name White and by color black, was arrested for appropriating to her own use, without asking the consent of the owner, a pair of gaiters. Now Margaret White was imprudent enough to let her little theft become known, and she was arrested at Ninth and South streets yesterday, whilst airing the stolen gaiters When taken before Alderman Morrow, Margaret was unable to satisfy that gentleman that she had come into the possession of the coveted gaiters in a legal manner, and she was in consequence held in $400 bail to answer at Court the charge of larceny.

A SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—On Thursday afternoon last, as a couple of small children were playing at Pine street wharf, one of them, Henry Connor by name, who was but seven years old, fell in the river, and was drowned. Efforts have since been made to recover the body, but without success. In case it is found by any one, he will do a great favor to the mother by sending information of the fact to her residence, at the corner of Pine and Penn streets.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

THE DELAWARE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.—Hon. John Covode will speak at Wilmington October 30; Rising Sun and Camden, October 31; Middletown and Harrington, November 1; Smyrna and Newark, November 3. We bespeak for "Honest John" an enthusiastic welcome.

A WISE PRECAUTION.—

Political speeches at this time
Tend to the turious and sublime;
And, therefore, the other day,
A New York chap pulled off his coat,
Before he began, with hands and throat,
To rave and flourish away.
Being a Gotham-made affair,
He doubted much that it would bear,
Unturn, each violence of gesture,
As would the Tower's style of vesture!

Our stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing is the fullest and most complete in Philadelphia. Prices are lower, and nearer those of *old times*, than for several years.

Half way between
FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

REMARKABLE SPEECH *of W. Hepworth Dixon, Esq., of London, at the Testimonial Dinner Given at the Continental Hotel, October* 23.—Mr Dixon on rising seemed slightly embarassed. He replied to Mayor McMichael in the following remarkable words:—"In the judgment of many of us, the historian Macaulay has spoken of William Penn, the founder of your Commonwealth, in terms which seemed to call for a justification of that Disciple of Peace. I took up my pen in his defense, and since I have visited your beautiful country, travelling as far as the wild prairies, I have come to rest my poor feet in these very streets trod by that man who gave name to your beautiful city; and I will here say, what I have never said before to any living soul (Hear!), that, as much as I respect William Penn and his followers, their creed, their speech, their dress, I should have found language too inadequate to express my admiration of his principles at that time, if I had supposed I should have found in this city of his founding, and at this very spot (Hear! Hear!), such beautiful Ready-made First-class Clothing as I have seen this day on the counters of Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under this Hotel (tremendous applause), with the price marked on every article."

A FEW YEARS AGO THE MANUFACTURING Perfumers of Europe derived an immense revenue from this country. Now the entire annual amount of their toilet extracts imported does not equal one month's consumption of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus"—the most popular scent extant.—*Syracuse Journal.*

SKILFUL WORKMEN, with good instruments, always produce excellent work. The Photographs made at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No 624 Arch street, show the operator to possess skill and to be surrounded with every advantage. Six Cards, or one large Photograph, only $1.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF LACES.—We would call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Worne, No. 38 N. Eighth street, which will be found in another column of to-day's issue, who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Laces, etc., in the city.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*
ELLIPTIC S. M. CO
Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & CO., No 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

GEORGE W. JENKINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Candies and Fruits.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

FOUND and lady cane made of the best materials, delivered per order, by Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY!	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BIG

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL.
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

MILLS—SCROGGY.—On the 18th of October, 1866, by the Rev. G. F Krotel, Mr. GEORGE W MILLS to Miss ELIZABETH P. SCROGGY, all of this city.

MURPHY—DYER.—On the 28th instant, by Rev. Vaughan Smith, at the Parsonage of Summerfield M. E. Church, No. 718 E. Dauphin street, Mr. JACOB MURPHY to Miss ELMIRA C. DYER, all of this city.

DIED.

CAREL.—This (Tuesday) morning, October 30, at 1 o'clock, after a short and severe illness, ELIZA BECKER, wife of John H. Carels, in her 34th year.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.

CULVER.—On the 29th instant, ANDREW CULVER, Jr., son of Rev. Andrew and Sallie W. Culver, in the 21st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 180 Green lane, Manayunk, on Thursday afternoon, November 1, at 1 o'clock. Funeral services in the Presbyterian Church, Manayunk.

HARNER.—On the 28th instant, SALLIE A., wife of Mr. Mahery Harner, in the 38th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No 1132 Harmer street, below Poplar, on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 10 o'clock.

NEEDLES.—On the 29th instant, in the 34th year of her age, CORNELIA J., wife of Edward M. Needles, and daughter of Hunn and Eliza Jenkins, of Camden, Delaware.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1123 Mt Vernon street, on Fourth-day, the 31st instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Fair Hill.

PECKNER.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 29th instant, Captain JOHN PECKNER, in the 70th year of his age.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on the 28th instant, GEORGE SMITH, in the 75th year of his age.
His relatives and friends, also the members of Eastern Star Lodge, No. 186, A. Y. M., Jerusalem Chapter, No. 3, and Eagle Beneficial Society of Pennsylvania are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1914 Sansom street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

BLUSTERING, CHILLY WEATHER WILL make the closing of doors very desirable; for this a variety of styles of Door Springs may be found at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

ZINC FOR PUTTING UNDER STOVES. Mica for stove doors, Carburet of Iron (giving a superior and permanent lustre to stoves) Pokers, Scuttles, Shovels, Tongs, Ash Sieves, a variety of Patent Coal Sifters, Furnace Scoops, and Door Springs, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TO SAVE WALKING WHEN YOU WANT Hardware, come to our neighborhood. There are seven Hardware Stores within two squares thus giving you a greater variety of stocks to select from than elsewhere But don't forget to examine our assortment among them. TRUMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15 6 Next door to Post Office.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness, can be had at the Ear Instrument Depot of F. MADEIRA, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 15 1m

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable, and Fashionable.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Political Muddle—What is Expected, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, October 30.—A large number of witnesses went to-day to testify in favor of the Police Commissioners; and if the Governor hears all who are summoned to go, it will consume much of his time, and prolong the investigation until after the November elections. It is now well understood that the present Police Board will be deposed and a new one appointed this week, which, if resisted, and a disturbance ensues, the Government troops will be called on, and martial law proclaimed until after the election.

Railroad Accident.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., October 30.—The Albany train due at Peekskill about 9 o'clock this morning, ran off the track when two miles south of Peekskill, owing to the washing away of the track by the storm.

Three cars were thrown from the track, but none of the passengers were seriously injured. Both tracks will be obstructed for several hours.

Obituary.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—Jacob Lowenthal, well known as a claim agent of this city, died here last night after a very few hours illness.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, October 30.—Gold, 146¼.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 30.—The Cotton Market is dull at 58½@59c. for middlings Flour firm; sales of 12,500 bbls. at $9 50@13 25 for State; $12@14 75 for Ohio; $9 50@12 75 for Western; and $12 75@17 for Southern. Wheat advanced 1@3c; sales of 15,000 bushels at $2 40 for Milwaukee Club; and $3 18 for State. Corn; white advanced 6@7c.; sales of 120,000 bush. at $1 30@1 31. Oats are 2@3c. better. Pork firm; sales of 1200 bbls. at $34 @34 71. Lard quiet. Whisky steady.

NEW YORK, October 30.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 110½; Cumberland preferred, 64½; Illinois Central, 125; Michigan Southern, 92½; New York Central, 119½; Reading, 116½; Missouri 6s, 83½; Erie, 85½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 58½; Treasury 7 30s, 106½; United States 10-40s, 100; United States 5-20s, 114½; Gold, 146½.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The case of James Monaghan, charged with the killing of James T. Moore, continued from yesterday, on account of the list of jurors having been exhausted by challenges, was resumed this morning.

Thomas B. Dwight, Esq., opened the case for the Commonwealth, and stated the facts which he expected to prove to the jury.

Dr. Atlee sworn—I attended upon Moore, the deceased; I first saw him on Tuesday, August 15, 1865, at 2 o'clock; he was in the bed-room of his house, in Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh; I found him in a state of collapse; that is, scarcely any pulse, cold hands, feet, and nose; upon examining his person I found a wound in front of the abdomen, through which wound the omentum was protruding; there was also another wound over the region of the right kidney; those were the only wounds; he died on the following Saturday morning, August 19; his mental condition remained the same up to the time I saw him; he was able to converse clearly and intelligently; when I first saw him I considered his condition necessarily fatal; on Thursday, when I found that his urine contained blood, I felt certain that it was fata; I frequently saw him during his illness the deceased said that he did not expect to get well of the wound; I told him he had better arrange his worldly affairs, and that he should do something for his sister; he said he wished everything to go to his wife.

Upon being questioned as to the conversation which took place between him and the deceased, the witness said he could not recollect any phrases used by the former or latter during my visits; I advised him to get a clergyman and arrange his spiritual affairs. I saw the clergyman there several times.

Dr. Shapleigh, the Coroner's physician, was then sworn, and testified as follows—I made a post mortem examination of the body of James Moore; there were two wounds; one on the back, beneath the lower rib, two inches and a half to the right of the spine, made by a penetrating instrument. The instrument had passed inward and forward between the right kidney and the spinal column. The depth of this wound was two inches and a half. There was a wound in the abdomen, half an inch long on a line with the naval and the hip bone, about half way between them. This would penetrated the walls of the abdomen. The omentum and intestines were cut. The cavity of the abdomen was filled with blood. The deceased came to his death from hæmorrhage, in consequence of the wound in the abdomen I have described. A pocket-knife would have inflicted the wound.

Margaret Lochery sworn—I am sister of the deceased. I saw Dr. Shapleigh at the house. It was my brother's body that he made a post-mortem examination on. His name was James Thomas Moore. He was twenty-six years old.

James McLaughlin sworn—I know deceased; the affair took place in Sansom street, below Eleventh, on the south side; I saw the deceased there; he was a delegate to the convention; as I was walking up Sansom street towards Eleventh the word Monaghan was mentioned; I never saw the prisoner, to know him, until I saw him in court; I saw Moore at the convention; I went to the tavern on the corner; Moore was following behind; some one knocked me down into the street; I retreated to yards a lumber pile; I heard some one say, 'Look out—he has a knife;" I fell down on the lumber pile, and was beaten badly; some one cut at me with a knife; while on the lumber pile I heard some one cry out, 'Kill him;" I did not see Moore cut, nor did I see him immediately afterwards; I believe the accused was there, but I could not say positively.

Alderman McMullin sworn—I saw Moore, after the wound was inflicted, in bed, at his residence in Locust street; it was on the 15th of August, 1865; I saw him after that several times; I visited the house for the purpose of taking his dying declaration: I saw him the night before he died; there was nothing said about his dissolution then; he was in a situation that he could not speak to me, rolling around in the bed; that was the first time I thought he was going to die.

Jane Flaherty sworn—I am the wife of the deceased; I was living with my husband at the time of his death; he had his senses until five minutes before his death; he died on Saturday morning a little after 8; he knew well that he was dying; so did I; he said he was dying; the clergyman was there for the last time about half-past 7 on Saturday morning; I was in the room; the clergyman bid him good-by when he left; he told him that he would never see him again, that he was going to die; he said that he knew that; the last rites of the church were administered on Friday; the clergyman first came on Wednesday, when he was out, and continued making calls until Saturday.

The Court then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 30

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$300 5-20s 65 July	108	33 sh Leh Val	67
$1000 U.S 5-20s 62	114	100 sh do	67
$2000 Vt Cent 1st m.	119	100 sh Penn R.	57½
$1000 U S 7-30s, Aug	106	100 sh do	57½
$5000 Susq Cn bds.	67½	100 sh do	60 59½
$5000 do.	b60 68	100 sh Cata pf	27½
100 sh Hest R.	s30 14	100 sh do	b5 27½
100 sh do	s30 14	1000 sh do	c 27½
100 sh do	b60 14	100 sh do	b5 28

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DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Opinions of European Courts on American Affairs—France and Mexico—Intercession of the Pope for Jefferson Davis—Instructions of Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—Again and again have the Courts of Europe expressed to the authorities at Washington their strong desire for the safety of Jeff. Davis. From the large quantities of letters deposited in the archives of the State Department we present the following, showing the desire of European Governments that Mr. Davis' life be spared:—

MR. SIGELOW TO MR. SEWARD.

UNITED STATES LEGATION, PARIS, May 26, 1866.—SIR:—I fear our Government will not succeed in giving entire satisfaction to the ruling classes on this side of the Atlantic, whatever we may do. They seemed very much dissatisfied, at the commencement of the war, that our armies were not more destructive; when they became more destructive, the same parties censured us for blood-thirstiness and insensibility to the blessings of peace. Now that peace has come, and we have reason to count upon a general justice in Europe, there appears to be more discontent than ever. The great grievances at present are, first, President Johnson's proclamation offering a reward for the delivery of Davis to the officers of justice; second, the reported emigration of discharged soldiers to Mexico; third, the trial of Booth's accomplices with closed doors.

The readiness with which all these prestiges are seized to weaken the impression which our unexpected triumph over what were deemed insurmountable embarrassments has a tendency to produce, shows how great is the importance attached to our example.

The proclamation putting a price on Davis' head will be generally condemned by the Latin race, who are so accustomed to see a price put upon the heads of their most meritorious citizens that they feel an instinctive sympathy for any one who wears that flattering penalty. I think nothing that has happened during our war has produced so unpleasant an effect upon our friends here, though their impressions always yield to proper explanations when there is an opportunity of making them.

In regard to Mexico, the impression produced by the recent news from the United States has amounted to a panic. Some military successes of the Liberals in Mexico are associated in the public mind with the emigration schemes advertised in the New York and Washington papers, which are supposed to respond to a public sentiment beyond the control of the Government. The absence of the Emperor at the moment aggravates the alarm, and leaves the community a prey to rumors of the most disturbing character.

I dined with M. Fould on Tuesday evening. He sought several opportunities to talk with me of Mexican affairs. I assured him that he had nothing to fear from the United States; that the formidable enemies of the Archduke Maximilian were those of his own household, the Mexicans. He expressed a doubt whether our Government and its friends would be strong enough to maintain our neutrality. I told him that, so far as I could judge, there were not, nor were there likely to be, two considerable parties on our Mexican policy; that whatever the Government decided to do would be pretty universally accepted by the people, because it would be likely to reflect their deliberate wishes, one of which I felt sure was to preserve friendly relations with France.

He said he thought that the best way to remove all difficulty between the three countries, and to resolve all embarassing questions, was for us to recognize the new Government. This view he enforced with a few obvious remarks. I heard him through, and then remarked that he had opened a question which would require me, for its discussion, to go further back in the history of our respective countries than was possible on such a festive occasion, but I felt prepared to say to him that but for the untriendly tone of the official press, and the abounding evidence of a willingness, if not a desire, on the part of influential classes in France to see our republic weakened by a permanent disunion, the Emperor would probably have experienced no difficulty in coming early to a satisfactory arrangement with our Government about Mexico. Unhappily, the impression had got abroad among our people that the Emperor had undertaken to build up an empire in Mexico upon the ruins of our republic, and it would take yet some time and some substantial proofs of good feeling on his part to remove this impression. His Excellency arose from his seat at this remark, which I was preparing to elaborate a little, and said that was a subject that would take us too far to discuss on that occasion, and after a few more words our interview ended.

It ended rather abruptly, because M. Fould is entirely of my opinion; he has been opposed from the outset to this expedition. He feels that he is gradually sinking, officially, under the weight of its burdens; and having no response to make to the view I presented, he did not wish to be betrayed into admissions unbecoming his position; at least such was my impression.

He introduced me, in the course of the evening, to Baron Dussin the elder, who is a very important arm of the Government, though now 85 years of age, and whose sympathies have been rather with the insurgents than with the Government during the late Rebellion. He also showed great solicitude about Mexico, and seemed greatly relieved by my assurance that, regardless of the example set by other nations, and faithful to all our traditions, we should make our people, if any were otherwise disposed, respect our neutral obligations.

I mention these facts to show that the anxiety which is reflected by the press here and in England is not exaggerated; and as the foundation for a suggestion which I think it my duty to make to you. It is that, as far as possible, we avoid giving any pretext to this Government upon which public opinion can be rallied against us. It is in a critical situation, and, I think, on the eve of a very important if not desperate step in reference to Mexico. Something must be done, and speedily. It is important that we neither do not permit anything that will relieve the situation at our expense, for we now need all the good feeling in Europe that we can possibly inspire to repair the waste of our war. If we alienate France, or even establish an unfriendly feeling here, it will poison all the official journalism in Europe towards us, notwithstanding the universally acknowledged folly of the Mexican expedition.

They all have less affection for the Monroe doctrine than they have for France or Mexico. I hope, therefore, that our Government will protect itself by all dignified means, from any suspicion of conniving at the military schemes, if there are any maturing in the United States, against Mexico, and show the old countries of Europe to how much better use we can put them than by fighting them. I would hardly trouble you with a suggestion apparently so superfluous as this, if I did not feel that, where men are in desperate circumstances, they may do desperate things, and sovereigns are but men.

I am, sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant, JOHN BIGELOW.
Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

MR. KING TO MR. SEWARD.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT ROME, Sir:—I had the honor yesterday, on November 18, [illegible] interview with the Holy Father, a long and interesting conversation and enquiries about American affairs, as well as the condition of things in Italy and Europe. The Pope had many questions to ask about the progress of events in the United States, and expressed great satisfaction at the return of peace and the reconstruction of the Union. He inquired particularly as to the health of the President, whose life, he trusted, would be spared, that he might finish the work he had so well begun. He warmly approved the clemency which had been shown the Rebel leaders, and hoped, he said, that Jefferson Davis would also receive the Executive pardon. The most difficult problem he thought for the United States to solve was the proper disposition of the negroes; and he seemed to apprehend that we should find the question a troublesome one.

Passing to European affairs, his Holiness remarked that there was great political agitation all over the continent; not in Italy only, but in Germany, Spain, France, and England, there seemed to be trouble brewing. Ireland was restless and discontented, and Fenianism uttered ominous threats. He had no idea, he said, that this movement would affect British rule in Ireland, for the ocean which rolled between the United States and Great Britain forbade the idea of invasion. But Canada, with its extensive and exposed frontier, offered an easy prize, and thither, he thought, the Fenians might turn their arms. It would be for the advantage of all parties, the Holy Father remarked, that the United States should take Canada and incorporate it into the American Union, rather than allow the Fenians to possess themselves of it.

Better that it should be done by a regularly constituted government than by a revolutionary and irresponsible organization, subject to no control, and liable to every excess. His Holiness spoke, I thought, despondingly of the aspect of affairs in Italy. Within another fortnight, he said, Saxony and Bavaria would reorganize the kingdom of Victor Emanuel. The Emperor of France was about to withdraw from Italy, and "the poor Pope would be left all alone in his little boat, in the midst of the tempestuous ocean." What would happen God alone knew, and to His will and protection the Holy Father committed himself. I expressed the hope that no serious trouble would occur in Rome, and reminded his Holiness that it was the duty of the diplomatic corps to share his fortunes and remain near his person.

Yes, he said, and during the revolutionary movement of '48, when he had sought refuge in the palace of the Quirinal, the diplomatic corps all hurried thither, and formed, as it were, a cordon around him, so that, in the midst of the tumult and firing, he remained calm and tranquil. His Holiness adverted to the concessions which the different Governments of Europe seemed to be making as to the revolutionary spirit of the age. They would not, he said, satisfy those who were clamoring for change, but only encourage them to make further demands until they would finish by telling the Governments themselves that they could dispense with their further services. Evidently the Holy Father looked upon the condition of affairs in Europe as anything but satisfactory, and it was with deep and manifest emotion that he referred to the Supreme Ruler of the universe as his only guide and refuge in the apprehended troubles.

After taking my leave of his Holiness, I paid the customary visit to the Cardinal Secretary of State, and was received by him with his wonted kindness and courtesy. His eminence, who watches with close attention the progress of events in America, referred with great satisfaction to the reported interview of a delegation from South Carolina with the President of the United States, and to the language used and the sentiments avowed by Mr. Johnson on that occasion. His eminence cordially assented to the justice of the President's views, and expressed his warm and earnest approval of the course pursued by the Federal authorities in re-establishing law, order, and civil government among the people of the States so lately in rebellion against the Union. A policy at once wise and so humane deserved, as it could not fail, be thought, to secure complete success.

The cholera still prevails with great severity at Naples, but as yet there has not been a case in Rome, and the authorities here hope to escape the visitation of the pestilence, at least during the present season. Meantime very stringent quarantine regulations continue to be enforced all along the Papal frontiers, and the result is that Rome is comparatively deserted, though at this period of the year it is usually crowded with visitors from all quarters of the globe.

The French troops continue to leave Rome by detachments, and Count Sartiges, the Ambassador of France, remarked to me a few days since that within a year there would not be a single French soldier left in the Papal territory.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS, October 15.

The Empress Carlotta.

The mental derangement of the Empress of Mexico is still the general topic of conversation in the French capital.

We have received more complete details on the sudden insanity of the Belgian princess. Our Roman correspondent writes us as follows:—

"Her Mexican Majesty is not so much to be blamed as it would appear. Her obstinacy and her most extraordinary conduct towards the Holy Father must be attributed to a nervous malady, from which she has been suffering for some time past.

"We now hear in Rome, from those persons in attendance upon the Empress, that her nervous excitement has of late been such, that it has been necessary to keep the strictest watch upon her, for fear of her committing some rash act. Yesterday morning she went to the Vatican, without giving Antonelli any previous notice, as the Roman Court etiquette requires. However, his Holiness consented to receive her, notwithstanding the irregularity of her conduct. As soon as the young Empress was ushered into the presence of the Pope, she threw herself at his feet, and declared to him that she was the victim of diabolical persecutions; that her enemies were desirous of putting an end to her days; and that attempts had been made to poison her at the Hotel de Rome, at which she was then staying. She went on to assure the Holy Father that she was afraid to touch food of any kind. Pope Pius, with his usual gentleness, did his utmost to console and comfort the unfortunate Princess. He ordered that a repast should be prepared for her at the Vatican, where she spent the rest of the day.

"When night came efforts were made to persuade her to return to the hotel, but to no purpose. She kept constantly repeating that if she left the Vatican she would fall a victim to assassins, and that she only felt safe in the presence of the Pope. As her Majesty seemed determined not to leave, the Pope ordered apartments to be prepared for her, and she has since then been an inmate in the Vatican. She refuses to be attended by her ladies of honor, but is willing to receive the attention of ladies entirely strangers to her."

A further letter informs us that the Count de Flandres, her brother, has arrived, and will reconduct her to Miramar as soon as the state of her health will permit.

The news from Mexico is getting worse and worse, and confirms what I have so often written, that we have in France never known the truth respecting the unfortunate expedition in the country of the Aztecs.

Italy for the Italians.

The last Kaiserlich will soon have left Venice, and Venetia will be called upon to say whether it is willing to receive Victor Emanuel as its king, in common with the rest of Italy.

The Italian Government had hardly received the news of the signature of peace, when it hastened to communicate the intelligence by telegram to the municipalities of Venice, Verona and Mantua, and the following replies were sent to the President of the Council of Ministers. From Venice—"The Municipal Representation thanks you for the immediate communication of the good news. The City of the Doges forgets her griefs at seeing her long aspirations accomplished; and at length free, she cries—Long live united Italy, the King, and his Government."

Verona replies in these words:—"We have received the news of the conclusion of peace, and we respond with joy—Long live united Italy."

Letters have just reached us that Garibaldi returns to the island of Caprera, the state of his health requiring extreme quiet. He has sent in his resignation of commander of the volunteers, which has been accepted by the King.

The Sicilian Insurrection.

The condition of Sicily appears to give rise to fresh uneasiness. The insurgent bands driven from Palermo have taken to the interior, and an animated discussion has arisen between General Cadorna and the archbishop of that city. In a letter written to that prelate, the General accuses the monks and priests, and even nuns, of having had no hesitation in placing themselves at the head of the rebels to excite them either to rapine or pillage. He reproaches the Archbishop with having done nothing to put a stop to the excesses of these unworthy ministers of the sanctuary, and asks how it happened that he, whose mission is peace and alliance, did not interfere amongst a populace intoxicated with robbery and murder. Monsignor Naselli, in his reply, repels the responsibility which it is wished to place on the Sicilian clergy.

The Saxon Premier.

The desire of the Emperor of Austria to take the late Saxon Premier into his service has given great umbrage at the Prussian Court. Herr von Beust is the only diplomatist able to cope with Von Bismark, and it is well known that he is the inveterate hater of the Hohenzollerns.

The Reorganization of the French Army.

The Government of the Tuileries is now much occupied with the reorganization of the army. It is the wish of the Emperor to be able to call out one million of men at a very short notice. The matter will be discussed in the Legislative Assembly.

At Biarritz

the weather during the last four days has been beautiful—so we hear from our correspondent. The Emperor, whose health is perfect, finds the air, the climate, and the tranquility of this watering-place to suit him admirably. Twice at the end of last week, in the afternoon, his Majesty drove out in a carriage, with the Empress and some of his household. He alighted at some distance from the town, and walked the rest of the way through the fields. The last of his excursions was to Bayonne.

Opening of the Italian Opera in Paris.

Nobody with any pretensions to fashion in Paris can think of not being *abonne* to the Italian Opera House. The reopening of the Salle Ventadour is always an event.

The *impressario* has, contrary to his custom, opened the season with his best singers. The first evening he gave us the *Somnambula*, with Patti, and the second *La Norma*, with Mad'lle Lagura. The spoiled child of the Salle Ventadour must have been rather surprised at the not over-enthusiastic reception she has met with this year. However, the enchantress did her utmost to deserve the plaudits of the audience. She sings her finale,

"*Oh non Giunge!*"

with such grace and such effect, that the public at last gave her a salvo of applause, such as it was wont to do last year.

Signorina Adelina must, however, not trifle with the public. For the last three years she has been treating us to pretty much the same kind of dishes, and it is high time that she should change her *repertoire*, if she does not wish to tire the public, who have so often gone the round of *Il Barbiere, Linda di Chamouniz*, and *Don Pasquale*.

The bills already inform us that the Hispano-American prima donna will, next week, attempt something different from her general style, and will perform the part of the young wife of the "Medico Crabattino," in the lively opera of *Crispino e la Comare*.

Our Opera Comique has again taken up the popular opera of *Le Songe d'Une Nuit d'Ete;* or, a *Midsummer Night's Dream*. The charming Mad'lle Cabel has again appeared before the Parisian public. Her voice is as fresh as ever. She has found an excellent auxiliary in the new tenor, Lherie, who promises to be one of the leading tenors of the day.

The pretty little theatre Les Bouffes Parisiens has been reopened under the leadership of William Ugalde, who for so many years delighted the *habitues* of the Opera Comique in *La Fee aux Roses* and *Le Caid*.

A new piece has been brought out at the Gymnase, by the author of the well-known *La Famille Benoiton*. It is called *Nos Bons Villageois*, and has been a great hit. Sardou, the dramatic author, is decidedly a lucky fellow, for this is his eleventh piece which has been well received by the difficult-to-please and fickle public of Paris.

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A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',

Nos. 922 and 24 PINE Street.

9 5

BLANKETS, ENTIRELY CLEAN AND PERfect in every respect, at a less price than they can possibly be bought in Philadelphia.—We feel entirely sure in saying to our customers that this stock of Blankets is below competition, and invite a comparison of prices with other stores. We are selling a first rate 5-4 per pair for $6 50 per pair. We offer a Blanket at $5 per pair that we sold before the war at this price for over $8, a Blanket at $10 per pair that we sold last year which in this stock can find any quality of Blanket you want, Grey, or Tracy's Grey Blankets $3 per pair; Light Ironing Blankets, Sacks, Cradle and Crib Blankets; Housekeepers, Hotels, and Comfortables, for $3 each. Store-keepers wholesale prices, and Institutions supplied at less than Market street. A. D. & W. H. PENNELL, No. 1 21 10 27

DRY GOODS.

LINENS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

HAVE NOW OPEN

A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

LINENS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Shirting and Pillow Linens.
Linen Sheetings, best makes.
Table Cloths and Napkins.
Table Damask, Towellings.
Quilts, in all qualities.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS,

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MAKES,

With a general assortment of all goods in this line used in Housekeeping.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

10 10 12t]

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

FARIES & WARNER.

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

Now open, splendid assortment of

MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.

Ladies', Gents', Misses', and Boys' Wear.
Gents' Undershirts, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $1 87½, $2, etc. etc.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1 50, $1 62½, $1·75, $1 87½, $2, etc. etc.
Infants', Misses', and Boys' Vests, all sizes.
Gents' Col'd Bor'd Hdkfs., 37½, 50, 62½, and 75c.
Children's Balmoral Skirts from auction, $1 10.
All widths Velvet Ribbons, reduced prices.
All colors Trimming Ribbons from auction.
Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. etc.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 45, 48, 50c., etc.
Cotton and Wool Flannels, 31c. up.
Red and grey twilled Flannels.
Double width all-wool Shirting Flannels, $1 40.
Plaid cotton and wool Shirting Flannels.
Fine quality scarlet Saxony Flannels.
25c. bleached Canton Flannel from auction.
Unbleached Canton Flannels, 22, 25, 28, 31, 33c., etc.
25c. heaviest yard-wide unbleached Muslin made.
Bleached Muslins, 20, 25, 31, 35c., etc.
Pillow-case Muslin, 5-4 wide, 35c.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

Cheapest Blankets in the city.
All-wool Blankets, $5 50, $6, $6 75, $7, $8 50, and $9 50.
Unbleached Table Linens, 55c.; power loom, etc.
Russia Crash, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20c., etc.
Bird Eye Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc etc.
Handsome Plaid Poplins, all-wool Delaines.
American Delaines, Calicoes, etc.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 62½c., to $1, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

H. STEEL & SON

HAVE JUST OPENED

1 case Double-width Silk Plaid English Poplins, 50 cents, cost 90 cents.
English Poplins, 50, 62, 75 cents.
Silk Stripe Poplins, 75 cents.
Double-width Black Figured Mohairs, 40 cents.
5-4 All-wool Figured French Coshmeres, 87½ cents.
Plain French Merinoes, $1·12, worth $1·37.
Very Heavy French Merinoes, $1·25.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

Black Silks, $1·25, $1·50.
Heavy Black Silks, $1·62, $1·75.
Heavy Colored Silks, Choice Colors, $1·75, $2.
Balmoral Skirts, $2 to $14.
Seasonable Shawls in great variety.

10 29 3t

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,

8 27 §1p PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24 5 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT

IN AMERICA IS THE

SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,

Manufactured by

E. FAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, where you can find a large assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Clip this out and give us a call.

9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

F. HOFFMAN, JR.,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Silk, Lambs' Wool, and Merino

UNDER-CLOTHING.

10 9 tuths No. 825 ARCH Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,

Manufacturer of Poudrette

8 10 5 GOLDSMITHS' HALL, 1 BRARY Street

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOS. 917 & 919 SPRING GARDEN

SMYTHS'

STOCKING STORE.

Always on hand a good assortment of

ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC HOSIERY,
Cotton, Woollen, Silk, and Merino
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
For Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Boys.
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,
Best quality imported.
GLOVES FOR FALL AND WINTER,
All sizes, and large variety
FRENCH CORSETS. HOOP SKIRTS,
Warranted best makes only.
KNITTING YARNS, ZEPHYR WORSTED
GERMANTOWN WOOLS
In all colors. Large stock constantly on hand.
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
In stock and made to order.

All goods sold at the lowest prices, and a better assortment can not be found than at

M. & J. E. SMYTH'S,

[10 6 1m] Nos. 917 and 919 SPRING GARDEN Street.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Newest styles in every variety.

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,

5 22 6mrp No. 2340 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. COR. FIFTEENTH and oTILES Streets,

OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,

Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-3, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes; Step Boards, 4-4 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joists, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet, long all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 10 25 1m

UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL,

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC.

SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

INDIA RUBBER PAINT.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

RUBBER PAINT.

THE AMERICAN GUM PAINT CO.

AND

WHITE LEAD WORKS,

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

Butcher's Patent India-Rubber, Paint.

FACTORY AND OFFICE

S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND FILBERT STS.

N. B.—State Rights for sale. [10 23 tuths2m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of POTTER & FAGE

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, Trustees, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, October 31, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of WILLIAM F. JUDSON, Esq., No. 709 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. [10 26stuth5t*] W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of EDWARD McDOWELL, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of M. E. McDOWELL, Administrator c. t. a. of EDWARD McDOWELL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, November 5, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

10 25 thstu5t W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 11 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLIcation of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by all Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 9 22 3m

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street

PHILADELPHIA.

The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.
EDWARD B. ORNE,
Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings.
NATHAN HILLES,
President of the Second National Bank.
WILLIAM ERVIEN,
Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
Of Samuel Bispham & Son, Whosale Grocers
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 9 8

5-20s,

7 3-10s,

1881s,

10-40s,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

10 24 rp]

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD St.

Government Securities Bought and Sold

August 7.30s,

And Old 5-20s,

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,

And the new Bonds delivered immediately.

CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

9 26 3m]

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. (2 1

WANTED,

NOVEMBER COUPONS,

FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID, AT

JAY COOKE & CO'S.,

Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.

10 8 tf 10 31

DAVIES & BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK Street,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper, and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

5-20 COUPONS

DUE NOVEMBER 1, BOUGHT BY

STERLING, LANE & CO.,

BANKERS,

9 6 tf5p No. 110 South THIRD Street,

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Progress on the Sierra Nevada Slopes.

A Boston paper says:—"Though there is a heavie force of men and teams at work on the California end of the Pacific Railroad than on this, the progress in distance is far slower; for while here the path lies along an absolute plain, there it is up and over the grand sierra Nevada chain of mountains. About 12,000 Chinamen are at work on the road-bed in California, and an additional 10,000 have been contracted for, to be put upon the line next spring, when the contractors will be grading on this slope of the Sierras, and beginning to stretch their labor out on to the plains and into the valleys of Nevada. Now the track is completed to within sixteen miles of the summit of the mountains, and the following table of statistics, distances, and altitudes, from Sacramento on to the summit, shows how the iron pathway is mounting the great hills of the Pacific slopes of the continent. At Cisco, which the completed road has now reached, the locomotive screams on a spot as high as Mount Washington, the highest of our New England mountains:—

	Distance (Miles).	Elevation (Feet).
Sacramento	—	54
Arcade	7½	76
Antelope	15	180
Junction	18	189
Rocklin	22	239
Pino	25	420
Newcastle	31	989
Auburn	36	1385
Clipper Gap	42	1785
Colfax	52	2418
Gold Run	64½	3245
Dutch Flat	57	3425
Alta	69	3625
Cisco	93	6911
Summit	105½	7042

"Some of the structures of the work on the last section of the road are grandly massive. A California journal says one culvert, at the crossing of Canon creek, is a noble piece of solid masonry, twenty-eight feet in height and fifty-four feet in breadth. The forests of towering pines, the towering mountain peaks and yawning rifts and chasms, traversed by the railroad between Alta and Cisco, present a sublime panorama, which is destined to be a favorite study for the art-loving tourist, not only during our day, but one which will be contemplated with no less delight by unborn generations."

STATISTICS OF WRECKS.

The statistical committee of Lloyd's in London have just published an analysis of shipping casualties reported in *Lloyd's List* for the six months ending June 30 last. The Committee believe that this statement, embracing as it does the casualties reported from all parts of the world, is the most comprehensive ever published, and they trust it may prove interesting as an effort to obtain and tabulate information which will, they cannot but think, be ultimately found of great utility. The return gives the number lost both of ships and steamers in each month. The general result is a total of 5455 vessels which have been wrecked or injured, 4949 being ships and 506 steamers. The total number of casualties is in excess of the number of vessels, being 6138. As to the nature of the accidents, we learn that 67 vessels are missing; 186 have been abandoned (40 being afterwards recovered); 974 in collision, in which 92 were sunk; 259 sank from causes other than collision; 1676 stranded, of which 893 got off, 512 not got off, and the subsequent fate of 271 not reported; 31 were captured; 10 taken by pirates; 85 destroyed by fire; 120 dismasted or disabled; 86 where there was jettison of cargo under deck; 101 jettison of deckload, or washing overboard; 691 leaky; 468 loss of anchors or chains; 106 machinery damaged, or short of coals; 195 mutiny and casualty to crew; 1163 ships damaged; and 22 waterlogged. The total losses were 1037; constructive losses, 148; great damage, 644; minor damage, 2459; raised after sinking, 28; not damaged, or results unknown, 1139. The results to the cargo were:—All lost, 894; part lost, 345; all saved, 41; forwarded, 45; heated, 15; shifted, 79; otherwise damaged, 132. The cases of salvage service were 759. The total lives lost, as reported, were 1400, but the committee remark that the returns on this head are most imperfect, and the actual number would be greatly in excess of the number given."

—The *Industriel Alsacien* informs us that a terrible accident occurred a short time since in a menagerie, at the Fair of Tivoli. The new *Dompteur*, or wild beast tamer, to whom the animals were not accustomed, after having entered a cage, in which were a hyena and a wolf, and made them perform all kinds of feats, entered the cage of the panther. After having made the savage animal walk several times around its den, the *Dompteur* struck it a slight blow with his whip on the head; the enraged panther flew at him and seized him by the throat. The *Dompteur* then dropped his whip, and throwing his arms around the beast, forced it to let him go. Both fell to the ground. With the agility of a cat the panther threw itself on the unfortunate man and fastened its teeth in his neck. The keepers, armed with iron bars, ran to his assistance, but were unable to make the panther release its hold. The mistress of the establishment then ordered a bucket of cold water to be thrown over the wild beast, which then left the wounded man, who lay motionless on the floor of the den, but before he could be removed the savage animal again flew at its victim. A second bucket of water, however, again forced it to let go, and the unfortunate *Dompteur* was removed from the cage and taken to the hospital in a deplorable condition. It is, however, hoped that his life will be preserved. Fortunately, but five or six spectators were present during the time that this dreadful scene was taking place.

—Hogs in London are fed on the poultices from the hospitals.

—Seven hundred and fifty paper mills in the United States produce 270,000,000 lbs. of paper.

—There are three hundred and twenty brick stores in course of construction at Atlanta, Ga.

—The total value of prizes to be given at the Paris Exhibition is $190,000 in gold.

—Mr. Greeley has made $100,000 out of the "Great Conflict."

—"Nonsense blended with bad grammar" is what an English critic calls American poetry.

—Five new theatres are to be opened in Paris.

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 206 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch of Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6\$

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1017 CALLOWHILL street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,

Successor to W. L. FOWLK.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 238 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 3 10

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY

RICHARD PENISTAN'S

STORE AND VAULTS,

No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,

Nearly opposite the Post Office

PHILADELPHIA

Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 8 31\$

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Prevent the Depositing of Manure on the Wharves in the City of Philadelphia.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That it shall not be lawful to deposit manure of any description on any wharf in the city of Philadelphia south of Lehigh avenue and north of Reed street. And any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be liable to a penalty of five dollars for each and every load dumped on any of the wharves between the above named streets. Fines to be recovered as sums of a like amount are now by law recoverable. The above ordinance to be enforced on and after the first day of April, A. D. 1867.

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the deposit of street dirt on any of the wharves of the city.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Release Certain Property of Francis Nibert from the Lien of a Certain Judgment.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to release and forever discharge the following described property of Francis Nibert from the lien of a judgment entered on the official bond of Morton A Everly, Collector of Outstanding Taxes (D. C. D. S. B., December Term, 1865. No. 293), to wit:—A certain three-story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the south side of Shippen street, at the distance of seventy-seven feet westward from the west side of Eighth street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on the said Shippen street fifteen feet, and extending in length or depth southward of that width fifty feet. Bounded eastward by ground now or late of Richard Hill Morris, westward and southward by ground granted or intended to have been granted to William Cleaton, and northward by Shippen street aforesaid: Provided, The security of the said Francis Nibert shall consent to the said release, and that the sum of ten dollars shall be paid to the Solicitor for the use of the city, in defraying the expenses of the publication of this resolution. And provided further, That in the opinion of the City Solicitor, the interests of the city will not be prejudiced by the said release.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Grading and Paving of Footways on Certain Streets in the Twenty-second Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property on Church street, from Germantown avenue to Chew street; Green street, from Manheim to Johnson street, Centre street, Behman, and Marion streets; Morton street, from Haines to Upsal street; Allen's lane, from Germantown avenue to Green street; Miller street, from Wistar to terminus, Park street, from Germantown avenue to Thirty-fifth street; Bast Johnson street, from Germantown avenue to Chew street, to grade and pave their footways within the time allowed by law; and if they should neglect or refuse to comply with said notice, he shall proceed to do the work and collect the cost of the same from the owners of property.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Release the Paving of Hope Street

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed, to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Hope street, from Susquehanna avenue to Dauphin street, in the Nineteenth Ward, for the paving thereof. The conditions of the contract shall be that the contractor shall collect the cost of paving from the owners of property. And he shall also enter into an obligation to the city to keep the street in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Approve the Sureties of Thomas M. Triol.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That Reuben Hagey and Samuel Miller are hereby approved as the sureties of Thomas M. Triol, a license Clerk in the Department of Highways. And the City Solicitor is hereby directed to prepare the proper bond and warrant of attorney for said parties to execute, cause judgment to be entered thereon, and to file a certificate of record that the lien of the judgment entered thereon against Samuel Miller shall only operate on and against a certain lot whereon is erected a messuage No. 1572 Ridge avenue.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Enter Satisfaction on the Official Bond of Thomas M. Triol.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and is hereby directed to enter satisfaction upon the official bond of Thomas M. Triol (D. C. D. S. B., March Term, 1864, No. 66): Provided, The Controller shall certify that his accounts are correct, and that there is no default.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Request to the Board of Health.

Resolved, By the select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Board of Health be and they are hereby requested to declare the deposits of offal and filth on Green, Shackamaxon, and Maiden street wharves nuisances, and have the same immediately abated.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

COTTON AND FLAX

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cov. Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,

5 6\$ No 103 JONES' Alley.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865

$100,000	United States 6 per cent. loan	'71	$105,063 00
125,000	"	'81	129,100 00
200,000	"	7 3 10 per cent. loan	
	Treasury Notes		94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan		99,550 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan		112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia		13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company		9,380 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call		40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18,900 00
176,760	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property		170 000 00
$1,026,850	Par.	Market value	$996,569 00
	Real Estate		36, 00 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made		21,013 07
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company		49,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1132. Estimated value		2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	$55,356 99	
	Cash in Drawer	678 48	
			56,035 5
			$1,253 639 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	T. P. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	B. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 15

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at one premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $1000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 227 and 229 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 623 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. G. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas E. Peterson, No. 3606 Marsden street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 26 S. Third street. 1 3 19m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	S. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19\$

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 3 8 1 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

No. 111 South FOURTH Street

INCORPORATED 20 MONTH, 22d., 1865.

CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both Non forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute trusts, and to act as Executor of Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit or premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 [illegible]
Premiums	1,162,308 00
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 63.	INCOME FOR 1866 $710 009.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward G. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD G. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 1\$

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandize generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an unquestioned security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

MEDICAL.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth, Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 108 pages on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No 810 BROADWAY, New York

And you will receive them by return of mail post paid and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND street. 6 11\$

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP,

PRINCIPAL DEPOT.

No. 771 South THIRD Street,

Price, $1 00 per Bottle; $5 00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. Its remedy should be in every family:—

Charles G. Wilson, *Forney's Press* office.
Charles H. Grafton, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Womrard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1251 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1038 Walter street.
H. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 120 S. second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
B. C. Barrett, No. 327 S. second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 411 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 30 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Booth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 60 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 128 Chesnut street.
S. Seymour Hose Association.
Charles Rogers, No. 621 South street.
E. T. Wevington, Second and Quarry street.
E. E. Thomas, No. 156 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Meginniss, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. K. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP to which we have already sold considerable quantities, as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to sufferin humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED

"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"

FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.

Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury,

Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female $3

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for

Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales, Boils, Etc.

For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1 25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste and A POSITIVE CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK Row and by Druggists.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia. 9 2

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KISKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kiskelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and office open till 9 o'clock in the evening. S. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 8 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12 20, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. The 4 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6 35, 7 15, and 9 30 A. M., 4 and 6 30 P. M. The 7 15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. 1 30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4 30 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7 28, 7 55, 10 44 and 11 40 A. M., 1 43, 5 10, 7 26, and 10 26 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7 25 A. M., Way-mail, 9 20 A. M., Express, 1 10 P. M., Express, 6 30 P. M., Express, 8 25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4 49 and 8 32 A. M., and 3 38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5 28 and 9 23 A. M., and 4 15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington, for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 05 P. M. Baltimore, for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4 20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7 15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4 15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11 30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8 20 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 20 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 7 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation $2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express 3 00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3 00

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class 2 25

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class 1 86

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Fieffenton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4 30, 6 45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Amboy and Camden and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3 00. The 6 45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7 30 and 11 A. M., 3, 4 30, 5, and 6 45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10 45 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 45 A. M., for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7 30 A. M. and 5 30 P. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Pennington, etc. The 5 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June

INTERESTING ITEMS.

A Study of Egyptian Bricks.—Professor Unger, the Viennese botanist and palæontologist, has recently published some remarks on the bricks of the ancient Egyptians, especially those of the pyramid of Dashour, which was built about three thousand four hundred years before our era. One of them being examined through the microscope by the professor, he discovered that the mud of the Nile, out of which it was made, contained not only a quantity of animal-vegetable matter, but also fragments of many manufactured substances, whence we may conclude that Egypt must have enjoyed a high degree of civilization upwards of five thousand years ago. Professor Unger has been enabled, by the aid of the microscope, to discover in these bricks a vast number of plants which at that time grew in Egypt. The chopped straw clearly discernable in the body of the bricks confirms the description of the manner of making the latter, such as we find in Herodotus and in the Book of Exodus.

An Indian Curiosity.—Among the Oriental curiosities in the Loan Exhibition at Southampton, England, is an official dagger of a Hindoo bard, the property of Mr. Tennyson. The following curious statement has been affixed to it by the poet:—"In Guzerat are a number of petty chiefs called Thakoors, whose condition somewhat resembles that of the old Highland chieftains of Scotland, or did so a few years ago. Each chieftain had his family bard, who was also the family historian. These bards were called Bhats, Barotes, Bharuts, or Charuns. No treaty or marriage settlement was complete unless countersigned by the bards of the respective families, whose signature was a rude representation of the kutha, or dagger, worn by them. These daggers were often heirlooms, and by no means easy to get. This one belonged to the family of Bhat, or Charun, of Veerangarum, a town about forty miles from Ahmendabad, in Guzerat, Presidency of Bombay."

Town Population of Russia.—According to a statistical paper just published, Russia (not including Poland) contains at present 414 towns, each with upwards of 5000 inhabitants; 207 with from 5000 to 10,000; 91 having from 10,000 to 20,000; thirty up to 30,000; seven up to 40,000; six up to 50,000; three of between 50,000 and 60,000; seven of between 60,000 and 80,000; one of between 80,000 and 100,000. Three cities only have populations above 100,000; they are Odessa, the chief port on the Black Sea, with 119,000; Moscow, the ancient capital, with 325,000; and St. Petersburg, the present capital, which numbers 540,000. Altogether, 775 towns and cities, giving a total of 6,873,720 inhabitants.

A Model Huntsman.—A French paper publishes the following anecdote concerning the Emperor of Austria while out shooting:—"His Majesty is always attended by a Captain of the Guards, whose duty it is to observe the effect of each shot and announce it. The Emperor, for instance, strikes a partridge. 'Partridge!' cries the captain. Next time it is a buck. 'Buck!' shouts the captain. One day the Emperor fired, missed his game, and wounded one of the gentlemen of his suite. The latter, on being struck, uttered an exclamation. 'His Highness the Duke of Hackenberg!' announced the captain, without the slightest change of feature or tone."

A Chemist's Discovery.—An Austrian chemist, M. Leinelbrock, has discovered a way of enclosing electricity in small glass capsules, which will explode under the slightest shock. The capsule is enclosed in a steel cone, so that if shot from a rifle it will enter the flesh, and the explosion which follows is sufficient to kill a man. Experiments have been made on oxen and horses with perfect success, these animals having fallen down as if struck with lightning.

A Horse Jockey Caught.—A curious horse case has been tried in Paris. Count Edgar de Praslin lately bought a hack of Tony Montel, the well-known Champs Elysees dealer, for £140, but the next day, when its hoofs were washed, it was found that they were full of holes and creases, which had been cleverly plugged with tar and caoutchouc, and then finished off with black varnish. Montel unsuccessfully pleaded the usage of the trade. He was sentenced to take the horse back, refund its price, and pay all the expenses and costs of the suit.

Curious Relics at High Prices.—The ivory armchair presented by the city of Lubeck to Gustavus Vasa was sold in 1825 to M. Schinkel, a chamberlain of the King of Sweden, for 120,000 francs; the prayer book used by Charles I of England on the scaffold fetched 2500 francs; the coat worn by Charles XII at the battle of Pultowa was sold in Edinburgh for 561,000 francs; and in 1816, Lord Schwarterbury gave 16,595 francs for a tooth of Newton, which is now set in a ring and worn by the eldest branch of that family.

A Witness Rejected.—In a London police court, not long since, a witness about to be sworn said that if he kissed the book he should feel bound to speak the truth; but he did not believe in the doctrine of future rewards and punishment according to the sense in which men ordinarily understood it. He did not believe he should be punished in a future state if he did not speak the truth. The Justice declined to administer the oath to a man entertaining such opinions, and his evidence was not received.

A Good Suggestion.—"A Travelled Parson" writes to an English paper:—"In some parts of Germany every bottle containing poison is labelled with a death's head and cross-bones, as black as printer's ink can paint them. Every parcel of poisonous medicine sent to the patient has a similar label over the address. Pray help me to urge upon our chemists and druggists the adoption of this very simple method, which is plainly within the comprehension of the dullest boy that ever handled a pestle and mortar."

The Irish Emigration.—The emigration from the South of Ireland, partially suspended during the harvest, is reviving. The Cork *Examiner* remarks that "a considerable portion of the emigration takes place through prepaid tickets, the friends of parties in America paying their passage-money there, and during the past month the number of prepaid passages has greatly increased. This shows the great anxiety of the Irish in America to have their countrymen out there."

A Prosperous Parish.—At a recent meeting of the rate-payers of the parish of St. Mary Staining, Wood street, London, it was stated by one of the almoners of the bequest of Henry Johnson, an assayer, who died eleven years since, and left the interest of £100 sterling to six persons in the parish, that the trustees had in hand £100 7s. 11d., which they could not distribute, as they were unable to find six poor persons in the entire parish.

Gaming in London.—A correspondent of the London *Morning Post* says that from certain rumors, which are at present current in London, he is forced to conclude that the vice of gambling is once more trying to make its way, not in the professional circles, but "initiated and conducted by those whose high social position appears to suggest to them no name for their proceedings."

Eugenie Fulfils a Vow.—The Paris journals announce that the Empress Eugenie has placed in the Church de Notre Dame des Victoires a magnificent lamp, bearing the initials, L. N., which is to burn perpetually before the high altar. It is a present to which is said to be attached a vow relative to her family.

Lucky.—A foreign paper relates that, when passing through Baden-Baden, on his way to Biarritz, Count Karolyi, the Austrian diplomatist, went into the gambling-rooms, and placed some money at random on a number of the roulette. Presently he was informed that he had won 70,000 florins.

A Thief's Suicide.—A suicide of a curious description has been committed by a French thief, who rejoiced in the soubriquet of Pompette. He had failed in an attempt on an iron safe, and either disgusted with his clumsiness or his implements, he hanged himself on a tree.

A Financial Item.—A few days ago a one-pound note was paid into Mr. Gee's bank, Chelmsford, England. It was dated 1823, and it is calculated that the bank has been a gainer of £7 10s. in the shape of interest, at five per cent., by its non-circulation.

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Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms, that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chestnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

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DON'T FORGET TO CALL before purchasing elsewhere in order that we may have an opportunity of proving the truth of the above assertion.

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I have a large stock of every variety of
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Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
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PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
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PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.

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IN THE
National Bank of the Republic Building,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x80), well lighted, and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.
Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tf

THE GIRARD HOUSE.
THIS WELL-KNOWN HOTEL PROPERTY
For Sale on Easy Terms.
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ISAAC C. PRICE, or
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C. M. S. LESLIE,
10 20 No. 727 SANSOM Street.

WOOLLEN MILL AND MACHINERY FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the substantial Brick Factory owned by him, in James street, South Ward, Chester, containing two sets of Woollen Machinery (Jenks' make), 48 inch Cards, and 38 looms in first rate condition, Corliss Engine, and superior Boiler (new). For particulars address
10 27 stuth6t* SAMUEL ECCLES, Jr., Chester.

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CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.

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On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,
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IMPORTANT POSITIVE SALE OF 900 LOTS OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, AND NOTIONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE, UPON A CREDIT.
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FRESH LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE,
SUCH AS
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Blankets, Table and
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And every other article suitable for a well-ordered household. 9 14 thstu6mrp

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